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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

OUR CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

On the third page of this issue we give a list of the campaign documents and their contents, issued by the TRIBUNE COMPANY. They will be found fixed ammunition, always ready for the doctrines of the rebellion and its open and secret allies in the North. Many thousand of these documents have already found their way throughout the North and in the army. Loyal men who love Liberty, Loyalty and Lincoln will do well to remember that it is the most efficient, while it is the easiest campaign service they can render, to circulate these and similar documents both at home and among soldiers.

THE NEWS.

The reports brought from the army of the Potomac indicate that the present comparative quiet in military affairs does not promise to be of much longer continuance. Lee is getting very uneasy at the tokens of trouble in the valley. Sheridan's successes have cost the rebels sore. Up to Sunday morning Sheridan had fought two battles, overwhelmed the enemy in defeat, captured, wounded, and killed over twelve thousand rebels, being one-half of Early's force; scattered a large portion of the other half, demoralized the remainder, captured three-fourths of the enemy's artillery, and pushed his advance over one hundred miles. This was done in six days. That may be called "vigorous prosecution of the war." We rather like Phil. Sheridan's Peace Commission, and augur great things therefrom if it can be kept up only a little while longer.

But evidently distress has come to sit upon Richmond. Advices by refugees, which it will be safe to discount at fifty per cent, say that the rebels are actually beginning to pack up some of their Government property to be ready for removal. Whether they have done so or not they will not have any very lucky morning day if Sheridan gets possession of the Lynchburg Railroad, now just under his grasp, and Grant succeeds in capturing the roads South of Richmond, whereof the rebels are in growing dread. The war looks well and promising in Virginia.

The rebel raiders in Sherman's rear have already played some havoc with the railroad lines, though the experience of both sides in this war should have taught us that military railroad building is nearly as rapid as the march of any raiders in gray or blue. The dauntless locomotive comes scornfully screeching along over the restored track almost before the last raider has got out of sight. The wires below Chattanooga having been cut yesterday, our news from Rousseau is meagre, not otherwise than of a generally encouraging character. He holds the rebels under Forrest in check and has driven them back from Pulaski.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," is an eternal nuisance the Price of Missouri. When his annual visits and harryings of her communities have reached the effect of waking up to arms every loyal or lukewarm man in Missouri, we shall hear no more of [illegible] Price. He is probably on his last raid, for the tokens are that this time he will meet a loyal avalanche against him which will finish him and his ragged rebels. Mower and Steele are in his rear, and if he escapes there will be blundering somewhere. Meanwhile there may be and already have been some Union reverses. Pilot Knob is in danger if not already taken—and rebel hordes have within a day or two realized some small successes, such as, for instance, the capture of a train on the North Missouri Railroad, at Centralia, barbarously butchering thirty soldiers, and afterwards submitting their bodies to atrocities that would make a Feejeean blush. Our St. Louis dispatch states the very reasonable probability that Price is aiming for Jefferson City, but ventures to say the fact that nothing is very clearly known about it. We shall know in a few days.

The Washington advices both of yesterday and our delayed specials of Tuesday are full of interest, comprising a wide range of military and general news and gossip of the Capital. Cabinet rumors are discussed, and the picture is given of Ex-Secretary Blair, with his own head under his arm, like his Roman father who he says calmly awaits the headsman's stroke. Well, if a Blair may be made antidote to a Blair the Cabinet may be put to some use after all.

A Washington dispatch states that Gen. Hooker has received an appointment, whereby we take it, he succeeds Gen. Heintzelman. Fighting Joe Hooker, from present appearances, in this department, will find dull times. But he is an officer of clear head, unswerving devotion to loyalty, and will find ample scope for all his other good qualities, when the home rebels call out the other in a larger or larger way, it will be the worse for them.

Our market column by telegraph as well as local, will be studied with interest by everybody and his wife. The gold market had an easy day of it, and stood at all points from 193½ to 194, and closed at 192¼. The New York dry goods market, and its decline on the week, will be found in our dispatch. So that your madam can buy Betsey a pin or farthing cheaper than seven days ago. The decline has not got down to coals yet. Paterfamilias will not find coals any cheaper for the light fantastic toe of gold, any more than you could warm yourself at an aurora borealis. But there is a comfortable promise of better and lower prices by and by. Meantime, trust in Providence, speak well of the poor, help the poor, use sugar sparingly, watch where you will but not in loyalty, and presently we shall all round this now fairly looming Cape of Good Hope.

We do not weary of admiring that grand national salute that on last Thursday roared and bellowed along Grant's lines, from the mouths of a thousand cannon, in honor of Sheridan's victory of the 19th inst. The hundred and ninety guns of the 18th Corps alone fired eighteen hundred rounds. The 10th Corps hurled twenty-eight tons of iron at the rebels, on the breath of fifty-five hundred pounds of powder. But there is coming in November a grander "shotted salute," when every loyal hand raised to cheer for the boys in blue, shall launch a ballot full at the heart of this accursed rebellion.

THE COUNTY BOUNTY.

After much argument and wrangling the Board of Supervisors adopted the advice of THE TRIBUNE and voted $300 bounty to every volunteer and conscripted man held to service. This is right. It is simple equity. It is the proper method whereby the burden of the draft is distributed on the shoulders of all. There are scores and, perhaps, hundreds of wealthy men in the county who are either over 45 years or physically exempt. By levying a special tax on property of half a million, this class of persons will be obliged to contribute to the fund to procure volunteers, or help compensate those who are drafted. We believe in making property bear its share of the obligation. By paying $300 to each drafted man he is enabled to procure a substitute by adding on a smaller sum of his own; or if he cannot procure one then he gets something handsome for his loss of time. The Ward Committees are making up money to add $100 cash to the county bounty of $300, to be given to each substitute, volunteer, or conscript. This makes $400 each man will receive in addition to his Government pay, clothes, and rations, for a year's military service, if the war lasts that long—the whole amounting to a sum which, it must be admitted, is very fair compensation, more, by considerable, than most of those drafted or volunteering can earn at home in the same period of time. We believe in making those who stay at home pay a fair compensation to those who go to the wars to fight in the defence of their homes, and we believe, furthermore, that property should pay in proportion to its value. Making the assessment in the form of a tax, this end is attained. The poor and salary men; the disloyal and the rich men; the over-age and exempt from all classes, growing rich among us—will help make up the soldiers' fund, according to their respective means. The county must also help to raise the bounty money for the poorer wards. This, too, is right. We say again, that the action of the Supervisors was right, and will be sustained by the people. It will cause the draft to be borne cheerfully, and abstract much of its sting.

[illegible] AT ELGIN.—Mr. [illegible] the people of Elgin, [illegible] (Friday) evening.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Latest from Sheridan and the Shenandoah.

OUR ADVANCE AT HARRISONBURG.

Effect of Early's Defeats at Richmond—His loss 10,550.

RUMORED PREPARATION TO EVACUATE THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Latest from the War in Missouri.

Pilot Knob Invested—Price Menaces the State Capital.

HORRIBLE REBEL BUTCHERY OF 80 UNION SOLDIERS.

FROM NASHVILLE AND BELOW.

The Raid on Sherman's Communications.

ROSSEAU REPORTED MORE THAN HOLDING HIS OWN.

Forrest Driven Back from Pulaski—Loss 200.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY—A BATTLE SEEMS NEAR.

THE GOLD AND GENERAL MARKETS.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Sheridan's Advance at Harrisonburg—Glorious Confirmation of Sheridan's Recent Successes—His Captures of Artillery—The Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Sanitary Commission to-day sent to Sheridan two car loads of clothing, delicacies, cordials, &c. This is the fourth instalment of supplies that have been sent since the battle of the 19th.

Up to seven o'clock this afternoon nothing further has been received by Government from Sheridan. It is believed here by some that Early is making for Charlottesville.

The statement in last night's dispatches that General Neal Dow was assigned to the command of Martinsburg, grew out of the confusion of names. General Neill is the man.

[The following important dispatch comes to hand one day late by a break in the lines.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The following has just been received at this bureau, under date of Winchester, Va., Sept. 25, P. M.:

The news from the front continues cheering. Our headquarters on Sunday morning had reached New Market, and by to-morrow night they are expected to be at Staunton, not over fifty-seven miles from Lynchburg, and nearly twice as far from Harper's Ferry.

The cavalry are far in advance, hanging upon the rear and flanks of the retreating enemy. On Saturday afternoon Torbett's command struck the main body of the rebel cavalry in the Luray Valley, while on their way to operate in our rear. A sharp skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were worsted and compelled to retreat down the Luray Valley, with the loss of a number of killed and wounded and seventy-four prisoners. Gen. Torbett joined Sheridan on Sunday at New Market, and immediately proceeded with his command in the direction of Harrisonburg.

There is no doubt that the activity of our cavalry has prevented Early from taking the route to Culpepper, and that his present line of march is simply one of necessity. Prisoners say that the rebels, after the Winchester fight, loaded all their wagons with wounded, and that 1,700 were carried along with them in their retreat. A large number of wounded officers were among the number. Our losses in the attack on the rebel position at Fisher's Hill on last Thursday, have been overestimated. They will not amount to more than from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, principally in Crook's command, which did the most of the fighting. The losses in the 19th Army Corps in the battle of the 19th were nearly 2,000. The completeness of the surprise of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may be imagined from the fact that *the 16 pieces of artillery captured there were all loaded with grape and canister.* Crook's charge was so impetuous and rapid that they didn't have time to fire them.

Guerillas are becoming troublesome between this point and Harper's Ferry. Last evening about dusk, two ambulances from here, one containing Surgeon-General Phillips, of Pennsylvania, were attacked by guerillas only two miles off from Harper's Ferry. [illegible], of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was shot through the abdomen, and two men wounded. The guerillas on Saturday attacked a train between Winchester and Strasburg, killing and wounding several of the escort. Twelve of the scoundrels were afterwards captured and seven of them hung. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now in running order from Martinsburg to Wheeling, and with the exception of a small gap between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, which will be repaired to-day, to Baltimore.

Gen. Neal Dow has been assigned to the command of the post at Martinsburg.

Fifteen pieces of artillery captured at the battle of Winchester and four caissons have already arrived at Winchester.

The rebels have lost three-fourths of their artillery. Their reserve, which was at Staunton, was very insecure.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The *Herald's* Mount Jackson correspondent of the 24th says:

Although we have had considerable fighting since leaving Winchester still there has been nothing in the way of a regular battle, or anything approaching the action of Monday last. The captures of artillery, flags, &c., at Fisher's Hill, were made more by the rapidity of our movements and accurate maneuvering than by the force of battle.

To-day we are still moving on. The enemy is retiring. Our cavalry is doing nobly. Beyond a doubt now Early is doing everything he can to get out of our reach, and should an engagement ensue to-day or to-morrow it will be because we have forced him into it.

Every hour adds more and more prisoners to our already immense numbers.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 26th says: Gen. Sheridan fully expected Gen. Torbett to intercept and capture the whole rebel army, but it seems he encountered a division of reinforcements marching to join Early, and was compelled to fight them at day, and with his handful at that. Had it not been for this, Gen. Early's whole command would have been inevitably captured.

The *World's* correspondent with Sheridan says: Our loss in killed and wounded at Fisher's Hill will not exceed 300. Thus was Lee's right arm in the Valley broken, and the victory an almost bloodless one.

The New York *Tribune's* Harper's Ferry correspondent says: The completeness of the surprise of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may be imagined from the fact that the guns captured were all loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister, but Crook's charge was so impetuous and rapid that the rebels did not get time to discharge them. The losses of the rebels in the recent fight, as reported by Government officials sent to ascertain the facts, are as follows: Arrived at Harper's Ferry, including 258 officers, 5,100; wounded at Winchester, 3,000; wounded carried off by the rebels estimated at 1,700; captured between Fisher's Hill and Woodstock, 2,000; wounded at roadside houses estimated at 1,500; killed and wounded by cavalry in the Luray Valley, 350; total, 10,550.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Dispatches received by Government this morning, containing the latest report from Sheridan, announce his arrival at Harrisonburg on Monday; and his intention was to follow up the pursuit of Early, who was hastening towards Staunton with the scattered fragments of his defeated and demoralized army. Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains, to annoy Sheridan's rear, has been defeated.

On Saturday Torbett's cavalry met the rebel cavalry near Luray Court House. After a spirited fight of several hours, we routed them with the loss of several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The rebels were commanded by General Wickham. The rebels retreated up the valley on Sunday. Our cavalry effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near New Market.

FROM MINNESOTA.

Monster Union Rally at St. Paul—The Draft in Minnesota.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Union meeting in this city last night was a splendid affair. It was the largest political meeting held this year in Minnesota. Bridge Square was jammed with people. Congressman Windom, Senator Wilkinson, and Gov. Miller were the speakers. Their efforts made a great impression on the people. Illuminations, fire-works, and a torch-light procession were the features of the occasion. The Union men are in the best of spirits and are sure of the State, but are working for a big majority.

While a salute of one hundred guns was being fired here this afternoon, in honor of Sheridan's victory, one of the artillerymen had both arms shot off by the premature discharge of a gun.

Gen. Sibley leaves to-morrow morning for Fort Ripley, on a tour of inspection.

Provost Marshal Gen. Fry has informed the draft officials in this State that all men who paid the three hundred dollars commutation under the last draft, are, by order of the Secretary of War, relieved from the present call.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Military, Political, and General Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

THE WAR.

Rumors are in circulation that Grant has compelled the evacuation of Petersburg; that Lynchburg has been attacked; and that a great battle has been fought on the Weldon Road. All are equally unfounded.

Secretary Seward and Mr. Washburn have returned from Gen. Grant's Headquarters. During their visit they went up the James river to Dutch Gap, and witnessed the progress of work on the canal, and narrowly escaping a heavy shelling from the rebel batteries as they started back.

FROM RICHMOND.

A number of rebel conscripts who deserted, arrived here to-day, they were mostly from the manufacturing establishments about Richmond. They say that the certainty of this conscription has caused a general rush from those shops. One government concern, known as the Anderson, has lost 118 men within a few days, who have run away with the determination of coming North whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Conscripts assert that Early's defeat has caused great gloom in Richmond, and that it is feared that Sheridan will make a move on Lynchburg, from which point he can strike the Danville Railroad, thereby cutting their principal supplies and communications. These fears have caused the belief that it will be necessary to evacuate Richmond, and it is freely talked of in the streets. Virginia troops however protest against the evacuation of Richmond, and should the rebel authorities do so, it would cause a mutiny among the Virginians. These conscripts declare that the Confederates are making preparations which look very much like an evacuation. Several government workshops have been removed South. When these parties left Richmond a few days ago, the machinery of other shops were being packed for removal if occasion required. The Confederates, the deserters say, are filling up depleted regiments with old men and boys, including those who have been heretofore discharged from military service on account of wounds and other permanent disabilities.

POLITICAL.

A private letter from a leading radical, who although not a Fremont man, was familiar with the movement connected with his retiring from the canvass, says that if Fremont withdrew Montgomery Blair would not be apt to remain long in the Cabinet. Fremont having withdrawn without any bargain, it is certain Blair had no idea that his time had come, and that he was just about the worst surprised man this country ever saw, when he held the President's polite invitation to him to leave.

THE BLAIR FAMILY.

Seven cities disputed for the honor of Homer's birthplace. Many great men seem destined to dispute for the honor of Montgomery Blair's death. Besides the list made up a day or two ago, Fremont's friends have been putting in a claim for him, and old Frank Blair himself, it seems, also claims the honor. Witness the following, from Montgomery Blair's speech in New York: Some of my friends—very poor friends indeed—have questioned the kindness of the President to me, indicating my resignation under the circumstances of the country. Let me tell you, my friends, the President has at least the support of those who are nearer to me than all the other people on this earth. I retired by the recommendation of my own father to the President of the United States. [Applause.] He, my friends, has passed that period of life when its honors, or its rewards, or its glories have any charm for him. He looks back only, and forward only to the grandeur of the people who are growing up under its prosperous Constitution and Union, and he would not permit a son of his to stand in the way of the recognition and the support of the glorious and patriotic President who now leads us on to success, not for anything that this earth could have in store for him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An enthusiastic Lincoln demonstration took place at the Navy Yard to-night, amid flag-raising, firing of guns, &c. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Randall and others.

There is not much apprehension here about the military situation in Missouri.

GEN. HOOKER.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Hooker is reported to have said that he can't see where the active field of operations he was promised comes in.

[By a failure of our Eastern special dispatches on Tuesday evening, the following comes to hand one day late.—EDS. TRIB.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The rumor that Gen. Grant has made an attack at Petersburg is not credited. The latest private news here is down to noon yesterday, when all was quiet, except the usual skirmishing.

The following is a portion of the dispatch which failed to get through yesterday:

There is a foolish report that Longstreet has come up the Valley, got in the rear of Sheridan, and smashed things generally. Its extravagant absurdity is the best measure of the rebel panic in which it originates.

CABINET MATTERS.

A curious statement concerning Mr. Blair's dismissal gains some currency here. It is to the effect, that although it was compelled by the radical pressure, the final incitement to it was a representation of its necessity from Thurlow Weed. It is not impossible that something of this kind may have had an effect in hastening the removal, but it was at any rate inevitable. Blair continues to give an eye to the working of the Department till his successor shall arrive, he is also putting a good face on the matter by taking the stump in Maryland for Lincoln.

Rumors of other Cabinet changes continue, but there is no known foundation for them save the general uncertainty with which the Conservative men here regard their seats since Mr. Lincoln's unceremonious notice to one of them that his time had come. It is said that Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, sits uneasily in his chair. He is brother-in-law to Blair, and is not well beloved of Stanton or Lincoln either.

OUR FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The officers just released from Libby Prison, some of whom arrived in town to-day, report that the prisons in and about Richmond contain about five thousand of our men. Most of them are on Belle Isle. They are suffering much for want of clothing. Two-thirds of them are without tents, and many of them have no other covering but their drawers and shirts. Even in the Libby many of the prisoners are compelled to walk about in order to keep warm. The prison men are made up of men of over seventy and boys of fourteen. All the able-bodied men are at the front, and cannot be spared to guard prisoners. The belief seems to be as general there as here that the war draws near its end.

Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, is to start soon for Savannah, Georgia, with 10,000 sick and wounded rebel prisoners, to be exchanged for a like number of our sick and wounded in their hands, in accordance with the terms of Butler's recent agreement. Several steamers are now preparing for this service.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Mr. Blodgett, of the Treasury Department, has been preparing some tables, showing that only the mistakes and omissions have made the exhibit of our trade with Europe foot up with the balance against us. He shows that the balance was really between seventy and a hundred millions in our favor for the last year.

The Commissioners' order still hangs fire, and the scores of cotton traders are in a state of anxious suspense. A brood of cotton speculators hovering here in anticipation of the new regulations on the subject of the cotton trade. They infest the Treasury Department and beset the White House so vigorously that Mr. Lincoln has been hurrying up the orders about the new regulations, in order, as he says, to get rid of the intolerable pest. The main features of the regulations were matured last Saturday, but their publication is still delayed because of the efforts of the Treasury Department to have them put in a less objectionable form. It is strongly opposed to them in the shape in which they are likely to come out. Some of the prominent agents have been designated. The new special agent for the other division of the river trade has been selected, and his appointment will be announced in a day or two.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasury Department continues the issue of compound interest bearing notes, but it calls in others so that the volume of currency is not greatly increased.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Dennison is now expected in town in a few days to assume his place in the Cabinet.

General Hooker is in town. He does not appear to be talking much for McClellan.

Both the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury are absent. Field lying sick in Baltimore, Harrington off on a cruise for his health along the coast.

Secretary Seward is a guest at General Grant's headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Another record of the courts martial has been officially promulgated, from which it appears that there were convicted 2 brigadier generals, (Hammond and Spears), 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 12 captains, 18 first lieutenants, 16 second lieutenants and 1 assistant surgeon. They were nearly all dismissed the service—one-fifth for drunkenness while on duty.

According to the *Record*, Brig.-Gen. James G. Spears, U. S. Vols., was tried for using disloyal language and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, furnishing a guard and giving full protection to the property of a notorious rebel, for obliging him to take the oath of allegiance; found guilty of the charge and condemned to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

The proceedings, findings and sentence were disapproved by the commanding General on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Court, and the record was forwarded to the President, with recommendation that he be dismissed from the service of the United States. The recommendation was approved and Gen. Spears was dismissed.

It is understood that arrangements are made contemplated for the purchase of the cotton of the insurrectionary States on Government account, and agents will be soon appointed at New Orleans, Memphis, and other points, for that purpose, under the act of July last.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan for the last two days were nearly $150,000, and to the 7-30 Loan on Thursday $363,000, and to-day $1,232,000.

FROM CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Meetings of Loyalty and Lincoln in Pike and Scott Counties.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WINCHESTER, Scott Co., Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

The meeting at Pittsfield, Pike county, yesterday, and the meeting to-day at Winchester, Scott county, both addressed by Gen. Oglesby, were distinguished by the same enthusiasm and by the same earnestness as those we have attended in other portions of the State.

This portion of Illinois will make astonishing returns in November.

The draft is just now the absorbing question, and Copperheads and Democrats are undoubtedly upon the anxious seat. The sum of all their inquiries just now is "What will I do for a substitute?" The price of these is influenced by the great law of trade—supply and demand—and the latter is largely in excess of the former.

The Woodford county Copperheads are draining the market, and prices rule high. It is astonishing how highly these patriots just now *esteem the nigger.* They shake hands with him, eat with him, drink with him, and sleep with him. Their prayer night and morning is, "Give us our daily nigger."

Gen. J. M. Palmer yesterday defended himself from an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of the county for bringing a negro into the State in violation of the provisions of the Black Laws of the State of Illinois. I have not heard the result.

To-day an immense Union meeting will be held in Carrollton, Greene Co. We are now off the line of railroads and telegraphs, and must depend for the transmission of news upon such chances and facilities as may offer.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Exciting Rumors and Reports of the Rebel Invasion—Pilot Knob in Danger—Rebel Operations and Threats.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The rebels burned the south Big River bridge yesterday afternoon, fifty miles from this city, thus cutting off railroad communication with Pilot Knob. Nothing further is definitely known as to the success of Gen. Ewing in defending Pilot Knob. The post was suddenly and violently attacked about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, by about two thousand rebels, advancing from the north and west, under the command of Shelby. The place was of course invested, and communications with the rear cut off. Gen. Smith withdrew the larger portion of his force from Mineral Point and vicinity to DeSoto for a more commanding position.

A report is current that all the troops were removed from Mineral Point, but this is officially denied, and we are assured that our troops still hold all the roads and cross roads between St. Louis and Mineral Point.

Gen. Ewing's force is reported at from twelve to fifteen hundred strong, enough to retain the post against any attempt to storm the works, but the contiguity of Shepard Mountain, and other elevations, renders it possible for the enemy to plant batteries, if he has them to spare, so as to command the fort at the Knob and compel its surrender or evacuation. The latter, if attempted, would probably be in the direction of Cape Girardeau.

It is understood that Gen. Ewing received orders to evacuate the post and return up the railroad, but the communications were soon afterwards cut and the bridge burned, &c., preventing compliance and making it necessary to defend the post.

We learn also that a regiment left Mineral Point Tuesday morning, or during Monday night, to reinforce Ewing, and that apprehensions are entertained that the regiment was captured by the rebels, who appeared in unexpectedly large numbers, but the statement is doubtful.

Capt. Popeman, with a company of 140 men set out from Franklin county Tuesday morning to report at DeSoto, but was met by a large force of rebels and compelled to return. This fact he this morning dispatched from Franklin. It suggests that the enemy may be moving Northwestward towards Rolla and Jefferson City. In accordance with a plan which has been attributed to him, ex-Lieut. Gov. Tom Reynolds is ascertained to be with the invaders. Letters have been intercepted and forwarded to headquarters, showing beyond doubt that the object of the present raid of Price & Co. is an attack upon Jefferson City.

The prompt action of Gen. Rosecrans, however, is throwing a large force at the threatened points, can hardly fail to checkmate old Pap, and may result in the capture of all the invaders.

The accounts received at headquarters last night in regard to the capture of the up train on the North Missouri, yesterday, are fully confirmed today. A private letter, dated the 28th, on the line of the North Missouri Railroad, says the up train yesterday was captured by guerillas at Centralia, and some thirty soldiers taken out of the cars and shot, and the gravel train forced to run over their dead bodies, which threw the engine off the track. One car was burned. This turns the down train back to Macon City. The train left this morning as usual, but nothing has been heard concerning its safety.

Dave Pool, with about 100 men, guerillas, crossed the Missouri between Waverly and Dover, on Thursday night last, and Todd with the same number crossed above Wellington.

Chapel Hill, in Lafayette county, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. Some twenty houses were consumed. At the commencement of the war, Chapel Hill was a beautiful and thriving village, containing one of the finest institutions of learning in the State. The college buildings, the church and nearly every house are in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered over every part of the country. Such is the result of the secession war in Missouri.

The Lexington *Union*, of Saturday, states that Todd, a few days since, with about one hundred men, surprised a camp of Ray county militia under Lieut. Shaw, killing Shaw's shop, in Ray county, killing six of their number.

It is expected the rebels will make their appearance on the Southwest Branch Railroad to-night or to-morrow. The whole movements of Price are delusive, and unti. Mower is heard from in his rear nothing will be done to drive him from the State.

Preparations are in progress to remove all the rebel prisoners from this city to Alton and Rock Island. A train of about forty empty wagons was sent out from the Knob before the fight yesterday morning for Mineral Point, but did not reach there before the communications were interrupted, and it is supposed to have been captured.

Col. Fletcher, Radical candidate for Governor, is cooped up with his regiment at Pilot Knob, and among the civilians is the *Democrat's* correspondent.

Mr. [illegible], the telegraph operator at Pilot Knob, left that point yesterday at half-past twelve, at which time the rebels were throwing shells quite lively into the fort. General Ewing had withdrawn all his forces to the fort. The rebels occupied the town, even to the railroad depot. They captured no Government property.

The second Brigade, third Division, sixteenth Army Corps, under Colonel Mills, was attacked at Mineral Point last night by about three thousand rebels. The attack was repulsed, but our forces subsequently withdrew to De Soto.

A prisoner, in trying to escape from the train near De Soto last night, stabbed four soldiers, but was caught this morning at eight o'clock and was hanged by order of Gen. A. J. Smith.

Potosi was captured by rebels last night.

Gen. Smith is at De Soto receiving reinforcements.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

The Proceedings at Burlington, Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, Ia., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Iowa State Agricultural Fair has been very well attended to-day, considering that the weather did not promise much pleasure. In the morning, it was dark and lowering, and about two o'clock it commenced a drizzling rain, which continued, with slight intermission, until after dark. As I have before stated, the display of cattle, sheep and machinery is very fair, while most other articles of farm economy are not so well represented.

Grapes make a very handsome show, but they come mostly from Illinois, although there are several very fine vineyards in this city, the proprietors of which seem to manifest less interest in the exhibition than those from other States.

The horse display is remarkably slim and hardly does justice to the State.

Sewing machines are fully represented. Mr. Chittenden, of the Wheeler & Wilson, who is now recognized as the Napoleon of the sewing machines in the West, has secured a very tasty pagoda tent, in a very prominent position, where his beautiful machines are exhibited to great advantage and challenging the admiration of hundreds. In this, Mr. Chittenden has displayed his usual shrewdness and taste. The position, if nothing else, gives him great advantage over competitors, as they are all stowed away in a very dusty and unpleasant locality, in what, by courtesy, is termed the Fine Art Hall.

Pianos are well represented. Root & Cady, of your city, get the first premium, and A. Bradbury the second. Messrs. Root & Cady very generously gave a concert grand action piano, worth $1,500 to the Sanitary Fair. It will be disposed of for the benefit of that most excellent charity. The Sanitary Fair is doing a very good business, and will receive a good many dollars for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums were awarded to-day:

CLASS NO. 1.

Cattle—Durham Heifers, 2 years—1st, A. H. & J. B. Day, Van Buren Co.; 2d, same. Cow, 2 years old—1st, J. H. Peck, Macon Co., Ill.; 2d, A. J. Dunlap, Galesburg, Ill. Heifer, 1 year—1st, J. H. Peckerel; 2d, A. J. Dunlap.

CLASS No. 7.

Oxen, Steers, &c.—Yoke of Oxen—1st, C. M. Godman, Burlington; 2d, Franklin Jarvis, Morning Sun. Best Cattle—1st, C. M. Godman.

CLASS No. 11.

Some Teams, Double and Single—Pair Farm Geldings—1st, J. W. & D. Gilbert, Burlington; 2d, Andrew Smith, Burlington. Single Farm Mare—1st, J. K. Miller, Morning Sun.

CLASS NO. 3.

Sheep, mixed breeds, fine wool—buck over 2 years—1st, P. G. Bonder, Winnebago county, Ill.; 2d, James Irving, Danville. Buck over 1 year—1st, P. G. Bonder. Ewe over 2 years—1st, Samuel Gilmore, Knoxville; 2d, P. G. Bauder. Ewe lambs—1st, Samuel Gilmore; buck 1 year—1st, Mathew Pickens, Kirksville; buck lamb—1st, Samuel Sharp, Kniffin.

CLASS No. 23.

Southdowns—buck 2 years—1st, J. H. Pickerell; 2d, Wm. Orwood, Burlington. Buck lambs—1st, J. H. Pickerell. Ewes 1 year—1st, J. H. Pickerell. Mr. Pickerell has a lot of fine Southdowns on the ground which the committee pronounced first class, but as there were no competitors no premiums were given.

CLASS NO. 24.

Sweepstakes—Bucks—1st, Pickins and Gillmore, Kirksville.

CLASS NO. 25.

Long wool—1st, P. G. Bonder, Ill.

CLASS NO. 26.

Hogs, small breeds, boar 1 year old—1st, E. Layton, Ft. Madison; 2d, S. E. Bonder, Winnebago county, Ill. Aged sow—1st, John Patterson, Burlington; 2d, E. A. Layton. Sow under year—1st, John Purson; 2d, E. A. Layton. Pair pigs—1st, John Patterson. Five pigs—1st, John Patterson. Boar 6 months—1st, E. A. Layton.

CLASS NO. 27.

Large breeds, boar over 1 year—1st, Janesville; 2d, J. Holiday, Hillsboro. Sow over 1 year—1st, John Patterson; 2d, W. T. Johnson, Burlington. Boar 6 months—1st, W. T. Johnson. Sow under 1 year—1st, W. M. Marsh, Lee county; 2d, John Patterson. Two pigs—1st, H. B. Miller, Harper's Ferry. Five pigs—1st, R. H. Leggett, Fairfield.

CLASS NO. 28.

Sweepstakes—boar—1st, Isaac Holliday, Hillsboro. Sow—1st, John Patterson.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

The Opening Day at Janesville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Considering bad weather, and other discouraging circumstances, the State Fair has opened very well as a whole. The exhibition is very good for this season.

There is a fair show of horses and cattle, and a finer lot of sheep have never been exhibited in the State. There is considerable choice fruit, and a good display of vegetables. The mechanical department contains large and varied exhibitions.

There has been a pretty good attendance, and the receipts at the close of the first day amount to $1,100.

Unless the weather should be very unfavorable, the Fair promises to be a success, and is well worth attending.

To-morrow is fixed for the equestrian display, the trial of machinery, and election of officers.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Latest Situation—Warm Work Promised—Lee Getting Uneasy at Early's Disasters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Quiet still prevails in front of Petersburg, broken only by the usual picket firing and occasional artillery duels, the effect of which is to consume a large quantity of powder.

A good deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of the James River, and is supposed to be from gunboats.

A large body of rebel cavalry are reported this afternoon to be moving on our left. If so their object has not been developed.

Three spies were arrested within our lines yesterday. Evidence has been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict them. Two citizens have also been arrested on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

An order has been issued that officers who have served three years may be mustered out of service, the time during which they may have served as privates not being counted.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The *Chronicle* says fighting by the Army of the Potomac may be expected within one or two days.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent of the 26th says: Early's defeat in the valley has produced great uneasiness in the army immediately opposite to us, and movements of great importance are looked for within a few days. That Lee is getting ready for some new movement is very evident. During the past few nights our troops on the front line could hear the noise of trains and artillery in motion. Lee is doubtless working to aid Early. He stands aghast at the prospect of Sheridan's driving Early beyond the possibility of holding the Virginia Central Road, the one leading to Lynchburg from Richmond, and thence, by contracting his lines around Petersburg, he hopes to be able to detach a force sufficient to reinforce and rally the demoralized army from the Shenandoah.

The *Herald's* correspondent, with the 10th corps, also says: The movements of the enemy give signs of promise. Uneasiness is manifest in all their movements. They are certainly getting ready for a movement of some kind, perhaps to fall back to Swift Creek, the first of their lines between Petersburg and Richmond. The reason, undoubtedly, is that Grant is being too strongly reinforced for the rebels to maintain their extended line, now over ten miles in length.

THE LATEST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.—The steamer Swan, from City Point, has arrived, and reports all quiet in front.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from the Rebel Operations in Sherman's Rear.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Nothing is heard of Gen. Rousseau to-day. The lines are cut on both the Tennessee and Alabama and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads south of Columbia and Tullahoma. No trains south of Nashville.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wire, nothing has been heard to-day of Gen. Rousseau or his command. It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski has occurred, or may even now be progressing.

The rebel force, according to latest advices, had advanced their lines preparatory to an early attack upon our troops.

The fact of the wires being cut induces the belief that there are parties of rebels in the rear of Rousseau's force.

The wires on the Chattanooga road were also down at Tullahoma, but have since been repaired, working through.

Forrest's policy is to damage to the fullest extent both roads to the front. The amount of Tennessee and Alabama road already destroyed will require several weeks to put in running order.

THE VERY LATEST—4 p. m.—A courier has just arrived from Gen. Rousseau with dispatches to the effect that during the night Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski, and he was believed to have crossed to the Chattanooga railroad.

Rousseau reports the rebel loss during yesterday's fight about 200. Some twenty prisoners were also captured. There is a small rebel force at Lynnville.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The *Republican* issues an extra containing the following intelligence:

"We learn officially that the advance of the rebel General Forrest has been suddenly checked at Pulaski, Tenn., to which point northward he pushed, after destroying the railroad bridge over the Elk river."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further Details by the Asia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 27, via Port Hood, Sept. 28.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th, has passed Cape Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The London *Globe* says: French Government papers consider the prospects of General McClellan for the Presidency secure.

The London *News* says there can be no cordiality in the future relations between the United States and France, if General McClellan is elected to the Presidency, he being known as a strong anti-imperialist.

The London *Herald*, alluding to the coming Presidential election, says: We believe all negotiations must fail, as all force has failed. We believe separation to be just and wise, and that it has become inevitable; but we will readily admit that if reunion were possible, the Democratic platform appears the only chance or hope for its accomplishment.

Active operations have commenced for the manufacture of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

The London *Times* lectures the Australians who talk of separating from England, because their charges are that England has not been allowed to grow her taste for military glory.

The *Times* then proceeds to show the Australians that England ought to go to war with Russia on account of Poland, trouble and disaster might have fallen upon them.

Russia, expecting an outbreak, has instructed her Admirals on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to leave their respective posts by different routes for a common rendezvous, ascertained to be in mid-ocean, and the fleet thus assembled was to hold itself in readiness and bear down on the Australian colonies.

SPAIN.—The Queen, by the advice of Marshal O'Donnell, summoned Narvaez to form a new Ministry.

BRAZIL.—A late telegram states that the Government of Montevideo have refused the ultimatum addressed to them by Brazil, with a view to the pacification of the Republic of Uruguay, and that Brazil intervention by Brazil is consequently expected.

JAPAN.—The Paris *Moniteur* reports that the English commander in Japan has summoned the Japanese Government to remove within twenty days all obstacles to the navigation in the Straits of Simonoseki caused by the fortifications Prince Nagato had constructed. If not complied with the fortifications are to be attacked.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.—The political news to-day is unimportant. Mr. Baxter, in addressing his constituents at Montrose, expressed sentiments heartily sympathising with the Union.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives currency to a rumor that negotiations were progressing at Vienna with the object to prolong until the 15th of December the armistice which expired the 15th of September.

FARTHER POINT, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 15th and Londonderry 16th, has arrived with dates one day later.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Cotton downward; declined 1d on American and ½@3d on other descriptions. The market on Friday closed quiet and steady. New Orleans fair, 30½d; do middling, 28½d; Mobile fair, 30d; do middling, 28d; uplands fair, 29½d; do middling, 27½. Stock in port, 234,000 bales, of which 12,000 is American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn declining. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Consols closed at 88 for money. American stocks unchanged. Erie shares quoted at 43@44; Illinois Central, 43@42 discount.

The Result in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Official returns from 475 towns cities and plantations, nearly the whole vote of the State, foot up:

Cony (Rep.) ... 62,389

Howard (Dem.) ... 45,476

Majority for Cony ... 16,913

Last year's vote in the same towns stood:

Cony ... 67,759

Bradbury ... 50,193

Majority for Cony ... 17,566

The vote on the Constitutional amendment allowing soldiers absent in the field to vote, stands:

In favor ... 44,430

Against ... 19,197

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Gold opened firmer this morning under the heavy pressure to cover the shorts of the last two or three days. It opened at 193½; after touching 194¼ it declined at 12.30 p. m. to 191¾.

At 2.30 a rumor that Petersburg had fallen put the price down to 190.

LATEST

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Gold closed at 192¼ at the evening Exchange.

From Colorado—Defeat of the State Constitution.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Sept. 24.—The Constitutional election was held in this Territory on Tuesday, the 13th. The returns come in slowly, but enough have been received to show that the State Constitution has been defeated. Allen A. Bradford is elected Delegate to Congress.

The Overland Mail coaches commenced running to-day. The road is guarded by troops, so as to fully protect the coaches and train.

Something Like Old Times.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 27.—On Sunday night last a colored woman and child were kidnapped at Smith Point, Lawrence county, in this State, and taken to Kentucky. The kidnapping party consisted of B. C. Ball, who claims to be a United States detective for the district of Kentucky; B. F. Sheppard, who claims the woman and child; and William Sheppard. They have been arrested by the military authorities at Catlettsburg. It is not known what disposition has been made of them.

The Pay of the Army.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Washington says that the entire amount of greenbacks to pay the army has been forwarded to the regiments. Many in the army of the Potomac will receive eight months pay, with re-enlisting bounties and premiums.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire have unanimously decided the soldiers' voting bill to be a valid and binding law without the signature of the Governor, and the message of the Governor having been returned to the State Legislature one day too late.

Old King Coal.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—At auction sales of coal, to-day, 65,000 tons of Scranton changed hands at a decline of more than two dollars from prices compared with rates of August. The following is the rate: Steamboat, $8.50; lump, $7.87½; grate, $8.62½@8.50; egg, $8.80; chestnut, $7.00@7.25.

Arrival of Fort Morgan Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The steamer Cassandra, from New Orleans, 18th, with 308 prisoners from Fort Morgan, arrived this morning.

The Quota of New York.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Official notice received here yesterday that the quota for New York under the last call of 500,000, is full.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The first through train for Wheeling left this morning.

New Publications.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANY of my friends, I wish to state that I am NOT THE MR. ELY who lost largely on wheat, but am STILL SELLING SUITS OF CLOTHES FOR CASH, which has always, SO FAR, produced a fortune, or much less. ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, 2 Tremont Block.

HEADQUARTERS 132d REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28th, 1864. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 59. All leaves of absence and furloughs are hereby revoked, and all the holders thereof are ordered to report to these headquarters without delay. Sick men will report immediately by letter to their company commanders, and send surgeon's certificate of disability. By order of THOMAS J. PICKETT, Col. Commanding. DANIEL MERRIMAN, Adjutant.

THE RUSH OF PEOPLE FOR those superior Photographs at Everitt's, 157 Lake street, corner of Lasalle never ceases, but flows on in a constant stream. Only two dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY MEAD, Operator.

CONTRACTOR'S NOTICE. TO LET! Nine miles of the grading of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway, near the city of Chicago. Apply to JOSEPH E. YOUNG, Chief Engineer, Office 97 Randolph street, over N. F. Merrill's Lamp and Oil store.

MR. F. G. BERTEAU HAVING closed his seminary for Young Ladies will be able to give instruction in French, either to single pupils or to private classes. Miss G. Sola, his sister, would like also to find a few pupils in French. Apply at 108 Cass street.

TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS.—We have 1,600 young fine wool OHIO STOCK SHEEP FOR SALE. Can be seen at the Brighton Horse Yards. WALWORK & MALLORY, at Fort Wayne Stock Yards.

MASONIC—There will be a special assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, at the Masonic Temple this (THURSDAY) evening, Sept. 29th, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the T. P. G. M. JAS. H. MILES, Secretary.

CAUTION! CAUTION!—I hereby notify all interested parties that as my wife, Fanny E. Gudergharn, has left me without just cause, I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date; and I hereby give her ten days' time to return, otherwise she stays where she is. WILLIAM GUDERGARN.

LIGHTENING ROD!! I want a man of experience to put up Hall's Patent Copper Screw Rod. W. TANNER, Agent, Washington street.

EYE INFIRMARY. DR. J. B. WALKER, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, for Diseases of the EYE AND EAR, Office 117 South Clark st., P. O. Box 2677, Chicago. Patients received from 10 to 4.

TO OWNERS OF DOCK PROPERTY.—We desire to lease for a term of years property suitable for a Wood Yard, or would buy out some established yard. South Branch preferred. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership of L. C. & R. C. TILLINGHAST was dissolved on the 21st day of September, 1864. Benj. C. Tillinghast continues the Hide and Wool business in Chicago, Ill., and L. C. Tillinghast continues the Hoop and Stave business in Buffalo, N. Y. L. C. TILLINGHAST, R. C. TILLINGHAST.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 1, 2, 3, AND 127 DEARBORN-ST.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION. THIS MORNING, Sept. 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 127 Dearborn street. 100 cases Boots and Shoes, Consisting of a large and desirable lot of heavy goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL GROCER'S STOCK, HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, AT AUCTION. To close the Estate of the late Geo. Perkins, THIS MORNING, Sept. 29th, at 10 o'clock, at Store 171 North Dearborn Street, Corner of Huron. The stock consists of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, &c., &c. Also, Horse, Wagon and Harness, Scales, Iron Safe, Stoves, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shirts, Drawers, German Jackets, Silk Neck Ties, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Staple Dry Goods, &c., AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5th, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house No. [illegible] Wabash avenue. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES. Hair Brushes. The choicest qualities of English and French make for sale by SMITH & DWYER.

V. CLINTON REYNOLDS, WHOLESALE OYSTER PACKER AND DEALER. Packing House, 66 Boston street, Canton Wharf, BALTIMORE, MD. Particular attention paid to orders.

IN CHANCERY—In Chambers, Wednesday, the twenty first day of September, in the twenty-eight year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and in the year of Our Lord 1864. V. C. Sprague between Matthew Ensor, Van Koughnet, plaintiff, and John Levack and James Burns, defendants. Upon the application of the plaintiff and it appearing by affidavit that after due diligence, the said defendant, John Levack, cannot be found to be served with the copy of the bill in this cause, it is ordered, that the said defendant, John Levack, do cause or before the thirtieth day of November next, answer or demur to the said bill; and it is ordered, that a copy of this order, together with the notice required by the General Orders of this Court be published in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE newspaper, published in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, once in each week for the four weeks next preceding the said thirtieth day of November next. And it is further ordered, That an office copy of the bill in this cause be mailed, addressed to John Levack, Chicago, State of Illinois. A. GRANT, Registrar. JOHN LEVACK—Take notice, that if you do not answer or demur to the bill pursuant to the above order, the plaintiff may obtain an order to take the bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant such relief as he may be entitled to on his own showing, and you will not receive any further notice of future proceedings in the cause.

1864. FALL 1864. CAMPAIGN. BOOTS AND SHOES At Wholesale for Cash. 48 and 50 Wabash Avenue. We have a large stock of our own make, and of the best Eastern manufactures, which we are enabled to sell, and are selling, less than the present market price. FARGO & HILL, 48 and 50 Wabash av., Successors to Farwell, Field & Co.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting CABINET FURNITURE And CHAIRS to his small but GOOD STOCK at No 209 Lake St. The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and TABLES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

THE BEST BOOK BY WHICH to learn Piano Forte Playing is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. The Best Book for Young Pupils of Piano Music is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. [illegible] Richardson's New Method for the Piano. Price $3 75. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT TRIUMPH. McPHAIL & CO.'S STAR PIANOS Received the First Premium at the Michigan State Fair, Over 20 Other Pianos in Competition. Be sure and see the STAR PIANO Before you buy. 17 Different Styles. Send for a Circular containing hundreds of the most truthful Testimonials ever written. THEY ALWAYS TAKE THE LEAD WHERE THEY ARE KNOWN. They are the Nearest Perfection. McPhail & Co.'s STAR PIANOS WILL LAST A LIFE TIME. We are Constantly Exchanging for Other Pianos. EVERY ONE IS WARRANTED. Money and expenses refunded if not satisfied. Pianos arriving every week. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, packed and shipped. Cheap Pianos for sale. H. T. MERRILL & CO., Wholesale Agents, 91 Washington street, Chicago.

BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDERS. This will notify those living at a distance, who have favored us with orders for our Baby Tenders, that we have but one left, (for sample.) We are in hopes in three or four days' time, to be in receipt of a large invoice now in transit. CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., 175 LAKE STREET, NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON —IN— BOOTS & SHOES —AT— R. BAMBER & CO'S, 132 Lake Street. Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York, Consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front Button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Button, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant. In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods; also, Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Balmorals, Congress, Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing. R. BAMBER & CO., 132 Lake street.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Evansville, Ind., Sept. 28th, 1864. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. [illegible] I. H. HOPKINS, Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

ARMY STORES. OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 52 Vine street, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock p. m. SATURDAY, October 8th, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, as follows: [illegible] Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION. JEAN SCHULER, Professor of Modern Languages, respectfully announces to the public that he will give instruction in the French and German Languages in private or in classes. [illegible]

FRESH PACKED BEEF.—We have a supply of BEEF AND BEEF HAMS, of this fall's packing, now ready for delivery, which we offer to our patrons and the trade generally. A. E. KENT & CO., No. 14 Wells street.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.—MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK having returned from the East will be ready to receive pupils as usual, at her residence, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

Monday, Sept. 26, PANIC PRICES FOR THE WEEK. ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., AT THEIR OLD STAND, 167 & 169 Lake Street, Will offer one of the largest and richest stocks of GENERAL DRY GOODS West of New York, at prices at which they cannot be replaced, on the basis of "GOLD AT 150." Prints "Marked Down" 10 cents a yard. Bleached Goods "Marked Down" 10 cents a yard. French Merinos "Marked Down" 50 cents a yard. Linens "Marked Down" From 12½ cts to 50 cts a yard. DeLaines "Marked Down" 10 cents a yard. Dress Goods "Marked Down" 25 to 50 per cent. All other goods of this season's purchase in the same proportion at 167 & 169 Lake Street. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

AT WHOLESALE. 5000 doz. Stafford's Spool Cotton. 5000 " Willimantic Spool Cotton. 10000 " Victoria Spool Cotton. 3000 " Skirt Braids. 1000 " Suspenders. 1000 " Shirts and Drawers. 1000 " Hoods and Nubias. Also, a large and well-selected stock of HOSIERY AND GLOVES And a complete assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS, All of which are offered to the trade at the lowest possible prices. TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 46 LAKE STREET.

MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS, &C., Railroad Line. The magnificent side wheel Packet, "MOLLIE ABLE," (CAPT. WARNER,) Will leave Cairo, as above, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1st October, immediately after arrival of Ill. Cent. R. R. train leaving Chicago on Friday evening, the 30th inst. For freight and passage apply to JAS. WARRACK, Agent, 55 Dearborn street, Chicago. DAY ABLE & Co., Agents, Cairo.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago. PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combines elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street, Chicago. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., Lake st., Chicago. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. ROSS & FOSTER, 101 Lake street, (New Store.) BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. The greatest improvement we have ever seen in Ladies' Skirts, and an article of superior excellence. FREEMAN & GOODRIND, 120 Lake street, Chicago.

NEW MUSIC STORE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MOLTER & WURLITZER, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, DEALERS IN PIANOS, MELODEONS AND PARLOR ORGANS, 116 Clark Street, corner of Madison, Post Office Box 5339. CHICAGO, ILL. Violins, Guitars, Violincellos, Double Basses, all kinds of Strings, Violin and Guitar Cases, Screws, Pins, Bridges, French and German Accordeons, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Clarionets, Piccolos, Flageolets, Tambourines, Banjos, Military Fifes, Drums, Cymbals, Brass and German Silver Saxhorns, Bugles, Cavalry Trumpets, Instruction Books, Piano Stools, Covers, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JOHN MOLTER, Chicago. RUDOLPH WURLITZER, Cincinnati.

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THOSE SCOTCH AND ENGLISH SUITS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

We trust the loyal people will take notice of the fact that that most malignant enemy of the United States, the London Times, is quoting the Chicago Convention to prove that the Union is irreparably divided and destroyed. Among the foreign items brought by the last steamer, is the following:

The London Times continues sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, and says: "We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond the reach of controversy. We said the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion."

The "great fact" which the organ of British toryism asserted from the first was, that "the great republic is dead," and it now quotes the Democratic party to prove it. Since our troubles commenced, we have had no other enemy, in any quarter of the world, so swift to malign and so eager to misrepresent us, as the London Times. Even in the above extract from its columns we find the same brazen untruthfulness which has marked its course toward us from the beginning. It calls the disloyal and wretched conclave, which assembled here one month ago to nominate McClellan, "the North." "The North has now proclaimed the same conclusions." We grant that the Chicago Convention proclaimed the same conclusions; we grant that the Democratic party did everything in their power to aid and encourage the rebellion, and destroy the Union; but the North will proclaim its conclusions in November—the same conclusions that it proclaimed at Mobile, Atlanta, Bunker Hill and Fisher's Hill. Loyal Americans can always learn the path of safety by studying the wishes of the aristocracy of Great Britain, and taking the course most obnoxious to them. The government of the United States has been a standing refutation of all their theories for three-quarters of a century. Land monopoly and privileged classes find a perpetual menace in the very fact of our existence as a nation. They see in the three hundred thousand slave drivers of rebeldom their own counterparts, their own cousins in the relationship of robbery. Hence they are actuated by the two-fold impulse—fear and hatred of the growth of Democratic institutions on the one hand, and natural sympathy for the negro-breeding aristocracy on the other. The London Times, whose proprietors have been admitted to a kind of back door association with the lords of the empire, has become their organ. It feels the same antipathy to the "great republic" which a snob entertains for a working man, and the same affection for the rebels which the imitator of slavery feels for slavery itself.

We congratulate the friends of the Union that this bitter enemy of American freedom and greatness has proclaimed the true meaning of the Chicago platform. It has reflected the spirit of the Democratic party to the letter. Peace and disunion are the daily and nightly prayer of all the enemies of free government in the world, and they see its answer in the action of the Democratic party.

REBEL HOPES OF PEACE.

When the rebellion was started, one reason for sure success, which was constantly kept before the Southern people, was the inborn cowardice and inextinguishable meanness of the Yankee race. It was unceasingly proclaimed by the Rebel leaders that the Yankees were all such poltroons and sneaks that they would never fight; and all it was necessary to do was to make them smell a little Southern powder, and feel a little Southern steel, to have them fling down their arms, and sue for such a peace as the Southern chivalry would deign to grant them. The events of the war have not justified this view of the valor and character of Northern men. On the contrary the verdict of history, when she announces what sterling qualities and precious heroic virtues the crucible of war has found remaining, after all the empty brag and swagger have been purged away, will give to Northern soldiers and armies the meed of superior valor and endurance and prove it by their ever advancing line, and their glorious list of victories and conquests. If the war alone were to be appealed to as to Northern valor and manhood, the proofs are ample to vindicate them, and to show that in any conflict of arms Southern chivalry has found more than its match, in the race they so deeply scorn and despise.

But there are, we are ashamed to say, a class of men in the North whose conduct and professions go far to show that the estimate which these Southern men really believed, and so industriously circulated of Northern character as by nature mean, cowardly and base, was not wholly without reason. As applied to the whole North it was a great and terrible mistake for these Southern traitors, and it has cost them dear in blood and treasure; but the facts are now plainly to be seen on every hand, which prove that there are in our midst a party of men, just as selfish, cowardly and base as the rebels asserted, men who are willing to barter the honor and glory of their country for personal gains, and who are whining and roaring for peace, even if it be bought at the price of shame and dishonor. For the honor and dignity of the country there is but one path open. Rebels with arms in their hands must be beaten down and made to submit to constitutional authority. No Government can retain the name or attributes of authority, that for a moment entertains the thought of parleying with treason, or of making terms with rebellion. The rebels must submit to the Constitution and the laws first, and after that all may be yielded that a wise magnanimity or patriotic policy may dictate. But we find in our midst men who are anxious to give up at once more to these rebels in arms than they ever dared to claim in peace. To go to them with arms full of privileges, pledges and guarantees, and, laying them at their feet, implore them to take all and more than they have ever asked, and then for pity's sake to give us once more peace. A more dastardly and shameful spectacle has not been seen in our day; and men, good and true men, may well hang their heads in shame as they look on and behold a great party in the North thus trying to sell out the country and whine away all our victories.

That there is such a party in the North, and that we are put to this open shame, is one of the bitter fruits of slavery. These rebel leaders had for so long a time been used to having Northern partisans give way before their arrogant demands; they had so often seen Northern leaders cower and yield to their insolent threats, that they supposed all Northern men to be made of the same stuff, and all equally abject, sneaking and craven. They have been taught that there are men, plenty of them, of nobler type and braver spirit, in the North; but their sagacity was, notwithstanding, not wholly at fault; for there is a party at the North just as mean-spirited and pusillanimous as the rebels dared to think or hope, and ready now, as these same rebels calculated, to make an ignominious surrender, to sell out their country and its honor, and give to treason all it can take, so only we may have peace. The result of this present canvass will tell us how far poltroonery and dishonor have extended, and whether the whole North has been smitten with the plague. We cannot doubt that the result of the election will show how grossly the rebels and their Southern dupes have been deceived, and bring out in clear light the patriotic courage and unshaken loyalty of Northern men. It will show that in the future, as in the past, they are willing to give both their treasure and life, to labor and to die for the Union and freedom; that the great majority of Northern people will never buy their ease by a base surrender to slavery and rebellion, but will fight on until both are put under their feet. In re-electing Abraham Lincoln we shall live down this vile slander of the South, and prove that though there is, as the rebels calculated, a large, too large party in the North of peace sneaks and cowards, yet that they are but a minority. For, though led by Maj. Gen. McClellan, they are going to be utterly overthrown, and no change of base, such as his letter makes, can bring him or them within supporting distance of the loyal people of the North.

THE MISSOURI INVASION.

It has been one of the conditions of the concentration of our armies the present season, that it has left a good deal of territory which needed watching, without any supervision suitable to the necessities of the case. There needed to have been a pretty strong force somewhere in Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson, or at least on the Big Black river, to overawe and keep in subjection the secesh element in that State, and to prevent supplies and conscription in favor of the rebel army. So we needed to have a strong force west of the Mississippi, distributed at several points, if not for the same purpose, at least to put any rebel operations there out of hope in the Confederate mind. But if we gathered all our troops at two points, we of necessity left these regions open to the rebellion, to plot and operate in as they should please. The exact truth is, that our concentrated armies have not been too large; but we needed more troops in addition to them, to attend to the duty pointed out. As the result of our plan of operations, we have pretty much left the trans-Mississippi region to do as it liked. And the rebellion has of course carried things with a high hand all summer, and now, under its old leaders, comes up to try a repetition of the first activities of the war. Old "Pap Price," who has been killed some three times in battle, and has died once besides of apoplexy, and once more of dysentery, is on hand, with what is proclaimed *in terrorem* 30,000 men, as good as new, and is destined to gobble up the State of Missouri, as he and his friends have it.

The aim of this movement is doubtless several fold. First, it is like all rebel undertakings of the kind, a stealing and recruiting expedition. The rebel army is running low. It wants men—first, last and all the time, men—at least bushwhacking, stealing, murdering rebels. Missouri has a good many such to spare, if they can be got. But it is useless to send entreaties or command them to come, unless backed up by a goodly force. But the triumphant march of Price with an army through the State, would be likely to gather up a goodly array of recruits.

And then there must be considerable stealings to be had there by this time. Horses, mules, store goods, greenbacks, etc., are to be had in Missouri once more; and Price can smell plunder further than a buzzard can carrion.

Then, in the second place, it is near the time for the Presidential election. Only a month and a little more now remains. Cannot Price manage to squat himself in the State so as to prevent Missouri from voting? It were an awful shame, in rebel estimation, that Missouri should cast its vote for Old Abe, and thus turn its back utterly on the Confederacy.

And, at all events, if nothing more can be done by invading the State, a prodigious fuss generally, can be kicked up, and, perhaps, a little capital morally be made for the fast sinking cause of the rebellion. It can be said, perhaps: "See, you have gained nothing; you have lost all you got across the Mississippi; and, if you lose as fast as you gain, when will you finish the conquest?" And, thus, in Europe, and in Copperhead circles at the North, and in Dixie itself, a little transitory capital may be made, and a little hope inspired.

At least, this will be so if the invasion can be made successful. But that "if" is likely to be still in the way. Old Price never amounted to anything in the field. He never was in a battle yet where he did not get whipped. He has no such force as 30,000 troops, and what he has are, probably, with some exceptions, only of a poor quality. Besides, he will not have such commanders as Banks to deal with. He is to encounter Rosecrans, and Andrew Jackson Smith, and a force of veterans, one of whom is good for four of his scalawags; to say nothing of the Missouri militia, who are as good as a majority of his men at least. He will steal some, perhaps before he can be fairly got at, and murder and distress the poor people of the State; but we have no great fears of his accomplishing anything of importance.

FORT PILLOW.

We have a painful rumor, by way of Nashville, that the rebel Gen. Forrest has massacred the colored garrison of Athens, Alabama. In the absence of official confirmation we may trust that the report grows out of the tragic memory of Fort Pillow rather than from any ascertained facts regarding the capture of Col. Campbell's command. But if the worst shall prove true—if we have actually had a repetition of Fort Pillow—we shall demand, in the name of all the soldiers, and all the people whose hearts are with the soldiers, that instant and terrible retaliation take place. We know Gen. Sherman's firmness of purpose well enough to warrant the belief that he will protect the men under his command, and if it be necessary to shoot down a regiment of rebel prisoners for that purpose we believe that he will order them into line as speedily as the cartridges can be rammed down to blow their brains out. Fort Pillow ought to have been avenged while it was fresh, but it was not. If that most barbarous and cruel outrage has been repeated it will be evidence of a settled purpose on the part of the rebels which can be met and eradicated only with blood.

JACKSON'S ADVICE.

We print in another column two letters written during the winter of 1832 by President Jackson, upon the topic of nullification. It will be seen that the maintenance of the Union was not a matter of doubt in Old Hickory's mind, nor did he regard that maintenance as of interest to the American people alone, but to the whole world. In his second letter he strikes the key note of success. He demands that the people shall help him by their voice and support, well knowing the effect unanimity would have upon the South Carolina nullifiers. "Rebellion," he says, "must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion." The views of Old Hickory then are applicable now, and, were he living now, would be expressed with increased emphasis. We commend them to the people of the North, and especially to Democrats. They have been wont to regard Andrew Jackson as the exponent of their faith and the oracle of their advice. Let them follow them and frown down rebellion. Let them give their support and encouragement to the Administration in its efforts to suppress that rebellion. Unanimity will hasten the day of success.

S. CORNING JUDD.

Mr. S. Corning Judd, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has peculiar claims to the votes of his Irish fellow-citizens. Originally a Whig, and an office-holder under Fillmore, he became a violent Native-American in 1856, and edited a Know-Nothing paper in Syracuse, N. Y., called the *Daily Star*. The transition from the K. N.'s to the O. A. K.'s, where we find him now, was easy and natural. None were more vociferous than he in crying "*Put none but Americans on guard;*" none are more obsequious now in soliciting the support of persons of foreign birth. "My German and Irish fellow-citizens, your most sweet voices!"

An Immense Liar.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 27.

Notwithstanding the rain last night, and a cold misty, dreary morning and forenoon, over 10,000 people assembled in this city to hear the address of Hon. James C. Robinson, Democratic candidate for Governor. There would have been at least twice that many present but for the very unpropitious weather.

This is a *Rust*-y old lie. Seeing that the entire Copperhead vote of Lee County is barely 1,000, it is hardly probable that more than half of the party were present at the meeting. "But for the unpropitious weather there would have been twice as many present"—that is 20,000. Lee County contains but 17,651 inhabitants, men, women, and children, and nearly three-fourths of the population are Republicans. This fellow is trying to make up by dint of brazen falsehood for the paucity of the numbers at Copperhead meetings, in order to infuse a little hope and animation into the rank and file elsewhere. He lies to order and gets his bread and butter by it.

☞ The re-union of the Fremont faction in the State of New Jersey may be now regarded as being complete. It is expected that nearly every vote of this party at the Presidential election will be cast for Lincoln. The recent Republican State Convention at Trenton expressed their gratification with this result by electing the President of the Fremont Club of Hoboken, Dr. E. Leventhal, the District Elector for the Fifth District of New Jersey. The Fremont men of New Jersey expect that their brethren in other States will follow their example and come out for Lincoln, as every vote cast for a third candidate, or not cast at all, would, though adding little to the chance of success of the Disunion party, decrease the majority which ought to be overwhelming for the party of the Union.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th of September says:

"If we hold our own and prevent further military successes on the part of our foes, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and *his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and our independence.*"

Every Copperhead who votes the McClellan ticket votes for granting the independence of the rebels. No other construction can be honestly put on the Chicago platform. The rebel Democrats so understand it. So do the Vallandigham class of peace sneaks in the North.

☞ Dan Rice, the circus rider, is the copperhead candidate for Senator in the district composed of Erie and Crawford Counties, Pa. The calculation evidently is that, if any body can ride the two horses, War Democracy and Peace ditto, Dan is the boy; but the trick is beyond human achievement. No man can ride two steeds when going at full gallop in opposite directions. Dan's ring jokes and buffoonery at the expense of Old Abe, will not elect him Senator, by 11,000 majority in Erie and Crawford.

☞ Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was drawn in one of the "reserves" in Snow township, Hancock County, on Saturday; but we have no idea that it is the notorious individual who plotted treason "at my farm," at the commencement of the rebellion. His "local habitation" has for some time been beyond the jurisdiction of the enrolling officers of the State of Indiana. The quality of his patriotism requires a more Southern climate than the Hoosier State.

☞ The peace breach is healed over, the "Democracy" is harmonious, the new plank in the platform is as follows:

"GENERAL MCCLELLAN, IF ELECTED, WILL BE THE CREATURE OF OUR VOICE."—*Fernando Wood.*

THE GUNBOAT GENERAL.

More Testimony of Cowardice and Incapacity.

We have already made some extracts from Dr. MARKS' Peninsula Campaign which shows what sort of a General McClellan was.

As Dr. Marks is a regular minister in good standing in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and is well known as a gentleman of unblemished character, we think it right that our readers, and the country, should have the full benefit of his testimony, as he was an eye witness of most of the scenes and incidents which he relates. In the work alluded to above, speaking of McClellan's retreat, he says, page 255:

"This vast body of men, well trained, fully equipped, and equalling in courage any army which the world has ever seen, eager for the fight, asking but for generals to lead them on to victory, was, after having almost knocked at the door of the rebel strongholds, retreating in haste—at the command of one man—who, however distinguished for ability in one department of military science, *in every hour of danger was a child, and in every great emergency was oppressed with conscious incapacity.* After the enemy was repulsed at the battle of 'Savage Station,' General Sumner sent to General McClellan for, as he expressed himself, 'orders to push the enemy into the Chickahominy.' Gen. McClellan's reply was, that 'the rear guard would follow the retreat of the main body of the army.' On the reception of this command the greatest consternation and displeasure reigned among both officers and men. Many openly rebelled—they wished to sacrifice themselves in any way rather than by a disgraceful retreat."

On page 257 Dr. Marks gives additional proof, at least of a circumstantial kind, of McClellan's absence on the gunboat on the occasion of the battle of Malvern Hill.

We quote:

"It may not be inappropriate to say here that no small part of the praise for the successful retreat of our army is due to Gen. Sumner. * * * The disposition of the troops at the battle of Malvern Hill was known to have been made by him; and *in the absence of Gen. McClellan*, Gen. Sumner, *during the most of that memorable day*, commanded the army."

Speaking of the disgraceful retreat after the battle of Malvern Hill, he says, on page 294:

"In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced retiring from an enemy utterly broken, scattered and panic stricken.

"And when there was not a foe within miles of us, we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild eagerness of our retreat would have supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a vigilant and triumphant enemy."

Again, on page 298 the worthy chaplain declares positively that McClellan was on the gunboat on the day of the battle of Malvern Hill, and produces the testimony of Dr. Jas. Rogers, who was on the same boat the same day, in proof of what he declares. He says McClellan "remained on board until a late hour in the afternoon. * * * Dr. James Rogers, Brigade Surgeon of Robinson' brigade, who had been ill with fever for several days, was likewise on this steamer, and afterwards related to me the events and scenes of that day as they came under his eye."

McClellan's departure from the boat, at a late hour in the afternoon, is explained by Dr. Marks in the following paragraph on page 299:

"Gen. Heintzleman had sent to him a message that the troops noticed his absence, and it was exerting a depressing influence on them, and he could not be answerable for the consequences if he longer held himself so far aloof from the scene of action and danger."

The testimony against McClellan is overwhelming. A man who would thus betray his country and sacrifice the brave men who for a time actually idolized him, will not certainly be deemed worthy, by any considerable portion of the American people, of the high position of President of the United States.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Look at This.

As a proof of the terrible rigor of that despotism, and of the vindictive censorship of the press enforced there, we copy entire the leading article of the *Constitutional Union*, published at Washington, September 20th. This paper is the McClellan organ there. Its editor is Thomas B. Florence, Chairman of the Democratic Committee at Washington, and one of McClellan's most ardent advocates. While the whole country is ablaze with enthusiasm over Sherman's victory, and the peals of ten thousand cannon are echoing from ocean to ocean, in honor of the triumph of the Union arms, the McClellan organ has this:

BRUTALITY AT ATLANTA.

What means this piteous wail from Atlanta? Have the hounds "broke cover" there among the unfortunate women and children? Has another "Butler" appeared in that theatre under the name of "Sherman," to contend for the palm of brutality? It must be so, or else why does our heroic enemy, Hood, "protest in the name of God and humanity, against the unprecedented measure you propose, which transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before witnessed in the dark history of war?" "Hie on, good dogs!"—hark-away! "Hi-e-e-e!" "Tally-ho!" Ha! ha! ha! Oh! but it is glorious sport; and the game—why, 'tis a prize for the Gods of War—and when the chase is over, the story of this "brilliant run at Atlanta will be our theme at many a drinking bout. Should after ages discuss the merits of this chase, why, let them do it; they can but say, "We followed his good hounds, and earthed our game."

Pray God, that the history of this horrible war may never be written. The world will shudder at it; and whenever the word "infamy" is spoken, it will surely be coupled with the names of Butler and Sherman."

Soldiers: you who have marked your footprints in blood; you who have carried our victorious flag to Atlanta, Mobile, and through the Shenandoah; you who have marched by day and night and fought that we might enjoy liberty, how do you like the above from the most ardent advocate of McClellan? You are called dogs. "Hie on, good dogs!" Lincoln is a "tyrant;" Sherman, your gallant commander, is "infamous," you are "dogs." Think of it.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM GEN. JACKSON.

Good Advice for the Present Day.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 24.]

The following letters of President Andrew Jackson, which have never before been published, have been handed us by the gentleman to whom they were written. They contain sentiments and advice which we recommend to all who love the Union now:

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, with the enclosure, for which I thank you.

I am well advised of the views and proceedings of the great leading nullifiers of the South, in my native State (S. C.), and weep for its fate, and over the delusion into which the people are led by the wickedness, ambition and folly of their leaders. I have no doubt of the intention of their leaders first to alarm the other States to submit to their views rather than a dissolution of the Union should take place. If they fail in this, to cover their own disgrace and wickedness, to nullify the tariff, and secede from the Union.

We are wide awake here. The Union will be preserved, rest assured of this. There has been too much blood and treasure shed to obtain it, to let it be surrendered without a struggle. Our liberty, and that of the whole world, rests upon it, as well as the peace, prosperity and happiness of these United States. It must be perpetuated. I have no time to say more. My health is good, improved by the travel. With a tender of my kind salutations to you and your amiable family, I am sincerely your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Col J. A. Hamilton.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d instant is just received. I accord with you fully on the propriety of the people giving fully and freely their sentiments and opinions on nullification, and the course pursued by South Carolina in her late proceedings.

The ordinance passed, when taken into connection with the Governor's message, is rebellion and war against the Union; the raising of troops under them, to resist the laws of the United States, is absolute treason. The crisis must be, and as far as my constitutional and legal powers go, will be met with energy and firmness. Therefore the propriety of the public voice being heard, and it ought now to be spoken in a voice of thunder that will make the leaders of the nullifiers tremble, and will cause the good citizens of South Carolina to retrace their steps, and adhere to that Constitution of perpetual Union they have sworn to support. This treasonable procedure against the Union is a blow against not only our liberties, but the liberties of the world.

This nullifying movement in the South has done us great injury abroad, and must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion. It is, therefore, highly proper for the people to speak it all over the Union.

I am preparing a proclamation to the people of the South, and as soon as officially advised of these rebellious proceedings, will make a communication to Congress. I can say no more, as I am surrounded at present, and bid you for the present adieu.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Colonel J. A. Hamilton.

The Politics of the Methodists.

The Pittsburg, Penn., Annual Conference has just uttered the feelings and politics of the entire body of Methodist Protestants in the United States, in five patriotic resolutions, unanimously passed. Here they are, bugle-toned and cheery:

Resolved, That this Conference does hereby declare its loyalty to the Government of the United States, and its approval of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to overthrow the rebellion and maintain the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That whatever may have been the design of the slaveholders of the South in bringing on this great rebellion, in our judgment, God is permitting this war in order to purify this nation from her sins, especially the great sin of slavery, which we hold to have been the main cause of this rebellion.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation is hereby indorsed by this Conference, and it is our prayer that the President, by judicious management of the power of his armies, and the help of the Almighty, may be able to carry it into practical effect in all the rebel States.

Resolved, That party politics, in our judgment, should never be allowed to interfere with our allegiance to the Government of our country, and we hereby advise all our people to be faithful to the Administration in all its efforts to maintain the Union, constantly praying for the Government and the success of our armies.

Resolved, That we desire a peace growing out of the salvation of our Government, based upon the principles of immutable righteousness, in order that the Christian religion may take a firmer hold than heretofore on the American mind.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 21, 1864.—The Hon. Henry Winter Davis will speak for Lincoln, Johnson, and Free Constitution, and against McClellan, Pendleton and Slavery, at Elkton Cecil County, Md., on Tuesday next, the 27th inst. This closes up our ranks here, and the 14th of October will make Maryland forever free.

The lines are now closed up. The gallant Champion of liberty in Maryland, who has battled Slavery long and well, is again on the war path. By that act the result is secured.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

Political Prospects in Kentucky.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1864.

The political atmosphere of this place, and the occurrence of a meeting to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore-Chicago Convention, prompted a communication last week, I am induced to resume the quill again, in order to let you know what gratification has been experienced in attending a real Union meeting in Louisville.

Through the columns of the *Press* it was announced that the Elector and Assistant Elector of the Union party for this district would address a meeting at Turners' Hall in this city, on Saturday evening, Sept. 24th after street gas-lighting. The evening was cool and pleasant, and, in company with a distinguished gentleman from Iowa, whose heart, from the beginning, has always pulsated strongly in the cause of *Freedom*, the place of assembling was found. The hall was well filled with intelligent, steady and hard-fisted people. Evidently, the working men were about, and many, probably a majority, appeared to be of Teutonic origin. The idea immediately forced itself upon our minds that the material for a good meeting was on hand, but the question was, whether the subjects to be treated of would be so handled as to be really productive of beneficial results. Of course, here in Kentucky, under the present *regime*, and with the Guthrie Prentice influence apparently overshadowing this particular community, what could be expected, even from a professed Union man, but the utterance of sentiments modified by a conservative spirit. The clarion voice of Henry Clay has been so long hushed, and his independent character has been so little imitated latterly in this State, that no idea was entertained of hearing good, honest, burning expressions of feeling in advocacy of the Right and deprecatory of the Wrong. The band of music present and the bonfire in front of the hall we were apprehensive would only minister to a tame exposition of national issues, sickening and unsatisfactory to one who had drawn his inspiration from a free-school and free-press latitude. However, what was to be said, and the manner of giving it utterance, we were anxious to know—hence our attendance.

The Hon. James Speed, Union elector, was introduced to the meeting. From the undivided attention given him by the audience, it was evident that he is a man of mark in this locality. He commenced by calling the attention of his hearers to the importance of the coming election, and the necessity, from the construction of our Government, of every one being a participant in it. He spoke of knowing personally both Lincoln and McClellan, and to each he gave the credit of being worthy, intelligent, and respectable men; but, as a representative of principles, he preferred Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. With the mention of the President's name, there came such a round of applause as to make me think, for a moment, that possibly we might be at an old-fashioned gathering of Hawk-eyes, and as an individual, I felt inclined to rub my optics doubtingly. Mr. Speed having fairly warmed up, then proceeded to compare the respective platforms of Baltimore and Chicago, resolution by resolution, contrasting the manly, straightforward, and universal spirit of the former, with the cringing, tortuous, and partisan spirit of the latter, in a most masterly style. Upon the third resolution of the Baltimore series—that one which assigns slavery as the cause and strength of the rebellion, commends the action of the Executive in relation thereto, and favors its utter extinction—he poured forth a torrent of invective against the accursed institution, so thorough, so heart-felt, so full of personal experience as to its blighting effects upon the body politic, and evincing such a perfect appreciation of its cruelty and injustice, that, in common with the hundreds around me, I found myself unreservedly applauding everything he said. Having spoken, perhaps, an hour and a half and meanwhile said nothing in an equivocal way, Mr. Speed closed with an eulogium upon the honesty and steadfastness of purpose of Abraham Lincoln which carried conviction to every mind present, not only as to his fitness for President, but as to the absolute necessity for continuing him in the position, if we wished to put down this infamous slaveholder's rebellion and secure, in reality, the blessings of peace.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Speed's address we departed, although, as we afterwards learned, the meeting was enthusiastically continued, the assistant elector and others having been called to the stand. There was no word spoken in our hearing that could not have been applauded in Faneuil Hall, and the wonder seemed to be how such a man as James Speed could live and thrive in a such a city as Louisville. But when we saw around us the laboring men of the city responding earnestly to his utterances, the conclusion was arrived at very readily, that there must be a large body of people here who quietly appreciate the difference between capital owning labor and labor owning capital, and who only await the nick of time to prostrate in the dust forever the prestige of a self-constituted aristocracy with all its attendant social evils, and substitute in its place the dignity of honest toil, through the medium of which even such men as Abraham Lincoln can rise to the Chief Magistracy of our great Republic. IOWA.

A Copperhead Falsehood Exposed.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Sept. 26, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In Monday's *Times* I noticed a special dispatch to that paper, dated Mt. Carroll, Ills., Sept. 24th, headed "*Large Democratic Meeting—Speech by J. C. Robinson—Great Enthusiasm—The Republicans Dismayed, &c.*" The writer of that dispatch says, "it was the largest political assemblage held in Carroll county for several years." There has been no political assemblage in Carroll county since 1860, until that day, consequently it needs no argument to refute the statement. Then the dispatch goes on and says that "this was originally a Whig county, and, though Republican of late years, has been strongly conservative, refusing to give an unqualified adherence to the ultra doctrines and fanatical policies of that party, hence the citizens have been more easily awakened to a proper realization of the perils surrounding the country, and more ready to abandon the Republican party for one more willing and better qualified to restore peace and unity to the country." Bah! "The people of this county are a reading and thinking people,"—that is true, and they are too well informed to vote with the Little Mackerel party—"and the usurpations of Lincoln have not escaped their notice, and they are deserting the Republican party by the hundreds." The writer of that dispatch told the *Times* folks an unmitigated falsehood. There is not a particle of truth in his statement. The "great enthusiasm" is confined in the caliber of the learned Judge who has more PUNCH than brain. The people of Carroll county have always been strong anti-slavery and to show that the people have not changed their opinions, I insert a resolution passed at their Republican Union Convention held in Mt. Carroll September 17th, 1864:

Resolved, That in as much as slavery is the sole cause of the present rebellion, we heartily endorse the Emancipation Proclamation of our noble President, and are in favor of wholly wiping out the "peculiar institution," and removing the cause of this and future wars.

To inform the readers of the TRIBUNE how large the meeting was, I have only to say that it was held in the Court room, and that was not more than half full, and one-fourth were Republicans and women. They formed a procession at the Baird House and marched to the Court House, and eighty-nine men, all told, were in the procession, and five out of that number were boys, not yet voters, (and speaking within bounds) there may have been thirty or forty more Democratic voters in town, not in the procession, making in all about one hundred and twenty-five democrats to the "large and enthusiastic mass meeting." Carroll county is good for 800 or 900 majority for the Union ticket. MT. CARROLL.

The Campaign in Indiana.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 23.

Hons. James Wilson and Schuyler Colfax spoke yesterday at Rochester to the largest crowd ever known in that (Fulton) county. The procession numbered nearly 200 wagons, and the attendance of the people was by thousands. The stand was beautifully decorated with flags, wreaths, evergreens, flowers, vases, and engravings, and over the top of it "Welcome to Colfax." Wilson spoke nearly two hours before dinner, and Colfax a half hours after dinner. The dinner was in the Court-House Square, prepared by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, for the benefit of their fund, and was liberally patronized, reaping an abundant success.

A company of rail-splitters were in the van of the procession, hard at work on the logs. A very fine glee club in front of the stand.

The Georgia Peace Conference.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th has an article on the reported invitation of General Sherman to Governor Brown, Senator Herschel V. Johnson, and Confederate Vice-President Stephens, all of Georgia, to confer with him on peace topics. The *Dispatch* does not think the gentlemen will not go, and hopes they will not, for it thinks the meeting can do no good. "The Governor ought at least to recollect," it says, "that his State was one of the first (the first State after South Carolina) to secede from the Union, and that if she now treats of peace on her own terms, as a sovereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold, after having got them into this scrape." It adds:

The separate State action is talked of in various quarters, but if a State takes this course she abandons the Confederacy, and asks if Georgia "will abandon Virginia now after having dragged her into the war." This appeal, our readers will perceive, is made "more in sorrow than in anger." Whether there is any truth in the rumor or not, Gov. Brown's conduct, as we have from time to time noticed, has not always been that of a consistent supporter of Jeff. Davis. In March last, in his message to the Georgia Legislature, he declared that the funding act had destroyed popular confidence, and denounced the new militia act which interfered with the privileges of the State militia; the act enabling the President to trample upon the right of *habeas corpus*, and other legislation of the Confederate Congress. He also expressed his belief that after every Southern victory an offering of peace should be made to the North. During the same session of the Legislature one of the members, a brother of the rebel Vice President, introduced a resolution embodying the recommendation of the Governor, in regard to offers of peace, and containing a provision strikingly at variance with Jeff Davis' claim that Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia must be recognized under all circumstances as Confederate territory. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That peace be officially offered to the people after every Confederate victory on the principles of 1776, leaving to each disputed State the right to decide her association by a fair convention of the people thereof.

In view of the above mentioned protests of Gov. Brown, his late recall of the Georgia militia from Hood's army become more significant. Alex. H. Stephens has likely been suspected, as he certainly was four years ago—opposed to secession, and Herschel V. Johnson, as is well known, ran on the Presidential ticket with Douglas in opposition to the Breckinridge fire-eaters. Our Louisville dispatches also affirm, positively, the truth of the story. Without placing entire reliance on the report or attaching undue importance to it, it is safe enough to concede that the meeting of the alleged conference is not at all improbable.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Success Already Assured, and Why.

The Electoral Votes—Prospects in the East—Doubtful States—The Ranks Closing Up.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864.

That which in no fortnight of the past four months, till the last, could have been said, is now undisputable. Unless some unforeseen circumstances should, within the next month, derange all calculations, the result of the Presidential election is already assured, and what remains is a mere question of majorities. Some wonderful turn of fortune might enable the rebel armies to defeat Mr. Lincoln—no power at the North can possibly do it, unless through sheer confidence his friends should now neglect their work.

Readers of the *Gazette* will bear me witness that I have not usually erred on the side of being over sanguine. I am sure that I am more cautious than ever in thus declaring the absolute certainty of Mr. Lincoln's election. Look at the electoral votes. Here are the States which every man in his senses knows to be sure for the Union ticket:

	Electoral votes.
Maine	7
New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	8
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Oregon	3
Ohio	21
Illinois	16
Michigan	8
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5

The Electoral College is reduced by the absence of the rebel States to two hundred and twenty-six. A majority elects, and one hundred and fourteen votes now make a majority. Above we have one hundred and nineteen certain, for Mr. Lincoln. Let them wrangle as they may then, for their chances in Pennsylvania and New Jersey—*this* settles the question.

It will be seen that I have left wholly out of the above list the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky and Missouri. Give every one of them to the Peace Democracy, and they would fall short of success. I know that in each of them our friends have strong hopes, and are working enthusiastically; but still I am inclined to think that a fair estimate of the present probabilities would yield the three last named to Mr. McClellan.

As to the others I do not think there is to-day a reasonable doubt. No man knows Pennsylvania better than Gen. Simon Cameron, or Col. Jno. W. Forney. A private note received here the other day, from Gen. Cameron, expressed the most absolute confidence of success. Col. Forney, after a thorough tour of the doubtful portions of the State, is not less sanguine. No one knows New York better than Horace Greeley; a private note from him, dated yesterday, says we shall carry the State, though the enemy will move all below to beat us. The concurrent testimony of all other leaders in New York says the same thing. As to Connecticut I have seen no Unionist there who doubts the result. Of Indiana more must be known in Cincinnati than Washington.

Giving to the Peaceable-Warfare party New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri (and no reasonable Democrat pretends to claim any others,) I have shown that Mr. Lincoln would still have 119 electoral votes, or five more than are necessary for his election. But now add in to the 119 the other States almost equally certain for Mr. Lincoln, and the score stands thus:

	Votes.
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
Connecticut	6
Indiana	13
States before enumerated	119
Total	197

While giving to McClellan what he is not at all certain to get, though it constitutes his only show, his side foots up thus:

	Votes.
New Jersey	7
Kentucky	11
Missouri	11
Grand total	29

There are substantial reasons for all this confidence. Since the Chicago Convention, I have been in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. There was everywhere the same overwhelming reaction in popular feeling, started by the boldness of the treason at Chicago; and stimulated by the splendid successes of our arms and the universal conviction that the rebellion visibly draws near its end. A month before all had been gloom and depression; to military disasters were added complaints of Executive mistakes; men were looking to a new convention and another nomination as the doubtful remedies that alone presented a possibility of saving us from utter defeat. Now all this is changed. The news from Atlanta and the news from Chicago combined to brace the public mind as no tonic in the Dispensatory ever braced the nerves of an invalid.

Meanwhile the ranks close up. Glorious old Ben Wade, too frank ever to conceal a dissatisfaction, mounts the stump and gives all the more weight to his denunciations of McClellan by the unconcealed dislike to his own candidate, he is conquering for the good of the country. Winter Davis leads the radical emancipationists of Maryland in the same direction. Fremont withdraws. Horace Greeley goes heartily into the contest, the man who has more personal reasons for disliking Mr. Lincoln than any other Union leader, magnanimously overlooks gross personal affronts, and sinks all personal considerations, that he may give the weight of his great name and influence to the country in promoting the Union cause.

The Fall in Gold.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 26.]

The terrific tumble in gold, consequent upon our recent splendid victories, has caused a panic among our merchants. They see that the end of the war and of war prices is near at hand. The speculators in dry goods, provisions and all the necessaries of life will soon be brought to the verge of ruin, and many of them will topple over. The only thing that supports them now is the conduct of the so-called national banks, which are loaning them money to keep up prices. But the crash is not far distant, and must inevitably come.

Everything that people need to eat, wear or use is now sold at an exorbitant rate, not justified by the law of demand and supply or by the premium on gold. Potatoes, for example, are selling here at three dollars the bushel, when they can be bought in Boston for eighty cents. Silks are at double the prices they should be. Flour, meat and vegetables are held by the speculators in the hope of forcing the people to buy them at extortionate rates. Cotton goods are sold at their weight in greenbacks. All other articles are disposed of at proportionate prices, and the public are swindled that the speculators may get rich.

Now, we advise all our readers not to buy anything which they can possibly do without until the merchants and dealers are brought to their senses. We forced the price of coal down by this means, and if properly applied it will reduce the price of everything. Ladies can certainly wait a few weeks for their dress goods and cotton goods, and gentlemen can wear their old clothes for a month longer. There has been more speculation recently among our merchants than among the brokers of Wall street, and they must not expect their customers to come to the rescue now that gold has fallen and the mercantile world is on the eve of a great revulsion.

"Our Agent"—Where he Stands, and all about Him.

The N. Y. correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"He (Gen. G. B. McClellan) is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which originally conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to the great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South."

A writer in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, says:

"Since that public letter, Gen. McClellan has written private letters to various influential persons, very different from his letter of acceptance."

The New York *Daily News* says:

"Let General McClellan assert publicly, as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities and a convention of all the States, and the *Daily News*, and we believe the entire peace party, will admit that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and will give him their earnest support."

The Chicago *Times* says:

"Sundry 'loyal' newspapers are now intensely exercised in an effort to ascertain whether McClellan stands on the Chicago platform or not. As he distinctly states in his letter of acceptance that he does, their anxiety seems to be an unnecessary one."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"He stands on the platform erected by the Convention, as far as it goes, and adds another plank to please himself."

"Our readers know we don't believe in that plank, but we shall not quarrel with Gen. McClellan for regarding it with favor, simply because, under his administration, it would never be required for use."

And last, but not least, the Hon. Fernando Wood says:

"It is an error to suppose that Gen. McClellan and the peace men so widely differ. It is true that he does not use the precise language of the platform adopted at Chicago—he says nothing of an armistice—of a cessation of hostilities, nor of a National Convention—but he says nothing against them, but does most explicitly declare a sentiment, or, if you please, a dogma, which covers the ground."

And continues the Honorable Fernando. "HE IS OUR AGENT, AND THE CREATURE OF OUR VOICE!"

A Copperhead Attempt to Destroy 800 Soldiers.

[From the Paris (Ill.) Blade.]

On Wednesday night, as we are informed, the timbers of a bridge on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad, a few miles west of Shelbyville, were sawed nearly through, with the expectation that the next train, which contained about 800 soldiers (100 days's men,) would break through, and a wholesale slaughter be the consequence. Some of the boys saw several men about the bridge as they were passing, but supposed they were there merely to gratify their curiosity. The train containing the soldiers, however, passed over safely, but the next, which was a freight, broke through, killing the engineer and badly scalding Frank Perry, the fireman. The gallows is too mild a punishment for the miscreants that were guilty of such an outrage.

A Southern Straw.

An expression of preference for President, at Hospital No. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Wednesday last, resulted as follows:

Lincoln	730
McClellan	73
Fremont	15

In a rebel ward attached to the Hospital:

Lincoln	3
McClellan	31

Bounty-jumpers, used for policing hospitals as a penalty for their conduct, voted as follows:

Lincoln	10
McClellan	35
Fremont	7

☞ "All the newspapers speak of the pirates who seized the two steamers on Lake Erie as if they were Confederates.—*Chicago Times.*"

And they were "except six." And these were six McClellan Copperheads of Sandusky. See telegraph dispatches.

☞ "I deny that General McClellan is opposed to peace."—*Fernando Wood.*

☞ "HE, IF ELECTED, WILL BE THE CREATURE OF OUR VOICE."—*Fernando Wood.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 28, 1864.

The advance in gold to-day to 204 caused an increased speculative demand for grain, and the several markets for produce of all kinds were firmer, and prices ruled higher; but there was very little genuine strength in the markets, and they fluctuated considerably.

The increased inquiry for produce caused an urgent demand for currency, and for this purpose money was close; but generally there was no difficulty in getting good paper discounted at 10 per cent per annum.

The demand for Eastern exchange was much greater than the supply, and the market ruled very firm at ¼@50 discount buying, and ¼ discount selling. Unless the supply increases, we may look for a still firmer market.

The Gold market in New York was evidently unsettled—opened at 204, advanced to 204½, declining to 197, advancing again to 199, and closed at 196¾. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:—

At 10.00 a. m.	204	1.15 p. m.	197
10.10 a. m.	203¾	1.45 p. m.	194
11.00 a. m.	203½	2.10 p. m.	199
12.00 m.	204½	3.00 p. m.	199
1.00 p. m.	[illegible]	3.30 p. m.	196¾

Since the market opened steady at 200, advanced to 203, declined to 190 in a panic, advanced again to 198, and closed feverish and unsettled at 195.

Silver was firm at 190 at the opening, but fell back to 170, and closed weak with a downward tendency. Five-Twenties were firm at 109.

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean quote Government securities as follows:

	Buying	Selling.
U. S. 5-20s	109	110
U. S. 1881s	105¾@106¼	107¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Treas. Notes	105¾@106 flat.	
U. S. 1 Year Certificates	94¾	
Quartermaster's Checks on Washington	95 @ 95½	

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean are allowing liberal commissions for subscriptions to the new 7-30 and 10-40 loans.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 28, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d b'd		1st Board.	2d b'd
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cum. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board, steady. 2d Board, weak.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1864.

The following were the receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,858	6,667
Wheat	48,398	20,500
Corn	28,655	48,300
Oats	131,641	48,975
Rye	10,695	
Barley	5,456	
Grass Seed	52,115	89,071
Flax Seed	26,947	
Broom Corn	51,350	16,605
Cured Meats	14,190	
Beef		114
Lard	13,865	
Tallow	2,000	
Butter	24,850	4,520
Live Hogs	1,541	1,885
Cattle	559	1,650
Hides	45,800	23,[illegible]
Highwines		451
Wool	8,300	5,445
Lumber	2,375,000	1,038,000
Shingles	650,000	1,795,000
Lath	325,000	430,000
Salt, brls	3,600	4,325
Salt, bags		333

The advance in gold stimulated the general markets to-day, and we note a further advance in the prices of nearly all kinds of produce.

Flour was in fair demand to fill Eastern orders, particularly spring extras, which were sold at an advance of 25@37½c on yesterday's prices. About 3,000 brls were sold, at $8.25@9.50 for good to choice spring extras, and $10.00 for white winter extras.

Wheat was buoyant and excited, and we note an advance in prices of 13@15c per bushel, with sales of about 170,000 bushels at $1.70@1.71 for No. 2 Red, $1.73@1.75 for No. 1 Spring, $1.66¾@1.73 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.57@1.59 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.67@1.68 for No. 2 Spring.

The demand for wheat was chiefly speculative, and the market fluctuated 6@7c per bushel several times. The gold market was watched very closely by operators.

Corn was in good demand for shipment, and we note an advance in prices of 4c per bushel, with sales of about 80,000 bushels at $1.29@1.30 for No. 1 and No. 2, and $1.26 for Rejected. The market closing quiet and steady at the advance.

Oats were in active demand, and the market advanced 1¾c per bushel, with sales of about 172,000 bushels at 64@64½c for No 1, and 62@63c for Rejected. The market closing steady at the outside rates.

Rye was in good request and we note an advance in prices of 4@5c per bushel, with sales of 19,000 bushels at $1.09@1.18 for No. 1, and $1.10 for No. 2—closing at outside prices.

Barley was irregular, but on the whole easier and more active—with sales of about 22,000 bushels at $1.60@1.75 for No. 2—closing at $1.65@1.70, according to location.

Highwines were dull and 1c lower, 425 brls having been sold at $1.65@1.66, closing quiet at the inside quotation.

There was a more active demand for butter to-day, and prices have advanced 4@5c ℔ lb, with sales of good to choice shipping grades at 35@37c.

Timothy Seed was dull and heavy, with light sales at $4.35@4.65—the outside price for extra choice. Flax Seed was in good demand and firm, with sales at $3.00@3.17½, according to quality.

Grain Freights were steady, at 6c for Oats to Buffalo.

The Grocery market continues quiet and unsettled. The slight advance which has taken place upon the prices of Gold, yesterday, has given a little more confidence, but buyers generally are holding off as much as possible, in expectation of a substantial decline upon the prices of the leading staples. Coffee is very dull, with a strong downward tendency. We quote Rio, fair to choice, at 54½@56½c, with no buyers. Sugar is in rather limited supply, with scarcely any demand.

Coal is in more liberal supply, but, with a good demand, the market rules firm at $15.00@22.00 for hard.

Lake Fish are in small supply, with a moderate demand, at $8.75@9.00 for No. 1 Whitefish, and $7.50@7.75 for No. 1 Trout. Codfish are in moderate supply—prices not so firm, but without any quotable change.

Green Fruits in good demand. Apples are in smaller receipt and more active. The market is firmer. Grapes in good demand and fair supply. Lemons dull and declining.

The Hide market continues very dull, with a fair supply. We quote Green Salted at 9@9½c per lb, but transactions have been very limited, and no sales are reported to-day over 9½c per lb. Dry Hides are in moderate demand and steady.

Carbon Oil has been in improved demand, and the market is firmer, but no change has been made on previous quotations. Linseed Oil dull and neglected. We quote nominally at $1.63@1.65 per gallon. Lard Oil scarce and in fair demand. Market firm at $1.75@1.80 per gallon.

In Wool the market continues dull and inactive. With a fair supply, transactions are nominal. Choice Wool is offered at 90c, but with no buyers.

The Lumber market is dull and prices are weaker, with a downward tendency. There has been rather large receipts, the bulk of which has been delivered on contracts. Sales to-day have ranged from $14.50@18.00 for mixed lumber; at $4.20@5.50 for shingles; and at $35.00 for Oak lumber.

Beef Cattle have been in rather large supply, but the qualities chiefly consisted of low grades of stock, for which there is only a limited demand; fair to prime grades have been scarce, and with a fair inquiry previous rates were fully sustained. On common to medium Beef Cattle we note a further decline of 50@75c ℔ 100 lbs on previous quotations. Entered sales, 1,559 head, at $1.50@5.75, mostly at $2.50@4.50 gross.

The receipts of Hogs are still increasing. Entered sales during the day amount to 3,336 head, besides which there are several hundred hogs in the yards this evening unsold. Upon the transactions of the market to-day we note a decline of 75c@$1.00 per 100 lbs on previous quotations, the market closing with a downward tendency. Sales to-day range at $7.00@10.75, but chiefly at $9.00@9.75 per 100 lbs.

In Sheep, with more liberal receipts, prices have declined 50c on the previous sales of the market. Sales to-day range from $2.37½@5.65 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the decline of gold to 195¾, there was another panic in the wheat market, and No 2 Spring fell as low as $1.60, and closed unsettled at $1.60@1.61½.

The Iron Market.

[From the Pittsburg Quarterly Review.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 28.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 2,375,000 feet; shipped, 1,038,000 feet. The market continues quiet, and unchanged at our previous quotations. Buyers are still holding off in anticipation of lower rates. Receipts are fair, but principally on contract.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday, 650,000. Shipped, 1,795,000. Market moderately active, at previous rates.

LATH—Received yesterday, 325,000 pcs. Shipped, 430,000 pcs. In limited demand, with a good supply—prices rule tolerably firm at $4.00@4.25 per 1,000 pcs.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr. Bell, from Manitowoc, sold by Colonel Loomis, 190,000 A's sawed shingles, at $3.50; 100,000 A's shaved shingles, at $4.50;—cargo schr. Mary Jane, from Sturgeon Bay, sold by ——, 120,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $13.00;—cargo schr. Anna Thorine, from Muskegon, sold by W. Fyfe, 80,000 ft lumber, ¼ strips, balance coarse common, at $14.50;—cargo schr. Wm. Smith, from Grand Haven, sold by Irish & Fuller, 80,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $15.00; 176,000 A's sawed shingles, at $3.50; 40,000 feet oak car lumber, at $35.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Plank	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Siding Common	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received at the various yards about 2,000 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales 1,559 head, at $1.50@5.75, chiefly at $2.50@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

The weather has been all that could be desired for successful operations at the yards; but trade has been anything but satisfactory. With a large supply for Wednesday, the demand has been less active, and if we except good medium to prime grades of stock the market has been dull and depressed, with a decline of 50@75c ℔ 100 lbs on common grades of Cattle.

Our receipts to-day have very largely consisted of thin Steers, rough, coarse Oxen, and poor Cows, many of which remain unsold, and upon those that have changed hands a heavy reduction has taken place, as shown above. We have one sale reported of 13 head of coarse Oxen, averaging 1,296 lbs, at $1.50 ℔ 100 lbs; many others have been made at similar prices, which have not been reported, for the simple reason that those who were foolish enough to bring them in feel ashamed to let the transaction be recorded with their names attached, for the information of their neighbors at home. The market is at present full of this description of stock, and fresh additions are made with every train that arrives, so much so that it is more than probable that in a few days the present low rates will be reduced to one-half.

The supply of better Cattle has been extremely limited. The highest sale reported is a drove of 21 head fair Iowa Steers, averaging 1,126 lbs, at $5.75; sold by Strahorn to Blum. We also note two purchases made by Zengling & Co., of Philadelphia, of 79 head prime medium Steers, averaging 1,160 lbs, at $5.10, and 24 head of the same grade, averaging 1,104 lbs, at $5.[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. On the poorer description of stock the market is moderately active at previous quotations.

In consequence of unfavorable advices from the Eastern markets, shippers are buying more sparingly, and anything like average receipts, of which there is seemingly but little reason to expect, would only be sold at a reduction from the present rates of the market.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bentley	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received at the various yards about 4,33[illegible] hogs. Entered sales 3,336 head at $7.00@10.75, chiefly at $9.00@9.75 ℔ 100 lbs.

The market has been active, but prices have again fallen. Between the quotations of the market on Saturday last and this evening there is a difference of $1.25@1.50 ℔ 100 lbs in favor of buyers; and judging from the tone of the market this evening, the tendency is still downwards.

The receipts in point of quality are daily improving, so that now we have a fair proportion of corn-fed hogs, weighing from 200 to 250 lbs, for which sales are more readily made at the reduced rates, current to-day. Poor hogs are in nominal demand, and to effect sales large concessions have to be made. Considering the large crop of corn in the hands of farmers, it would be advisable to retain this class of stock, as all over [illegible] until there is a more active market.

Stock hogs are in rather limited supply; for these the market is more active and prices have experienced little change. Reported sales to-day range from $7.00@7.50 ℔ 100 lbs, and the weight average from 90 to 125 lbs.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—There has been a better supply of Sheep of fair to good qualities. The market is moderately active, but prices have declined 50c ℔ 100 lbs on the quotations of Saturday last.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M	Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

ON A REEF.—The bark Jennie P. King was reported yesterday [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—No demand and market entirely nominal.

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—Market in small supply and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

[illegible]

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

[illegible]

The Restorer Reproduces.

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CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD [illegible]

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]

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REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, [illegible]

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, [illegible]

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, [illegible]

High Approval. [illegible]

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AT THE ELECTRO [illegible]

[illegible]

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READY TO DAY.

A NEW STORY BOOK

By FANNY FERN. [illegible]

MASON BROTHERS [illegible]

COOPERAGE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s

IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., [illegible]

For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye,

50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible]

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Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

[illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Special Notice.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, [illegible] For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, [illegible]

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30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,

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NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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DOCTOR DE BONNEFOND,

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Special Notices.

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MORNY WATCH.

...Watch Wins over 1000 the Stand, Lever, Kin-...ing Cylinder and the Celebrated Horizontal ...ment, and is warranted to keep the time of ...ny watch, and to be reliable in every practical ...ticular, unable to be regulated if by the grav-...ity of the position, jarring or amount that with a ...ch it is wrinkled is not excellence in the sum of ...ch it is wrinkled is not excellence in the sum of ...Diseases with Diseases Indorsed, Head, ...MATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, Dropsy, ...FEVERS, &c.

Physicians need only state the relative strength of ...ir Extract, as sometimes three quarter strength ...ve as much effect as full strength. Dr. ... It is the only ... Extract ... Dr. ... Extract ... Dr. ... Extract ... Dr.

CHICAGO THEATRES.

SHORT TIME-NEARLY ALL WEEK

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1864.

Republican State Nominations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Democratic Nominations.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.
GEO. H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

Democratic Platform.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

Democratic State Ticket.

Democratic County Ticket.

Democratic Ward Tickets.

SEE CAMPAIGN PAPERS.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Wanted.

Amusements.

Wanted—Situations.

Wanted—Agents.

Real Estate—City.

Real Estate—Country.

To Rent.

Lost.

Found.

Strayed.

Auction Sales.

Boots, Shoes.

Boarding.

Business Notices.

Dividends.

Dissolutions.

Miscellaneous.

Proposals.

Dry Goods.

Groceries.

Hardware.

Hats, Caps, Furs.

Clothing.

Medical.

Millinery.

Musical.

Jewelry.

Tobacco.

Wines, Liquors.

Coal.

Lumber.

Agricultural.

Stoves.

Miscellaneous.

Steamboats.

Railroads.

Insurance.

Financial.

Commercial.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.

THE HEATHEN WAKE HANG.

FROM DESHLER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DIED.

Auction Sales.

Boots and Shoes

Real Estate—City.

For Sale.

Real Estate—Country.

To Rent.

Lost.

Found.

Strayed.

Boots, Shoes.

Boarding.

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Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.

THE HEATHEN WAKE HANG.

FROM DESHLER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DIED.

EXCITEMENT AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Effect of Outside Rebel Plottings—During Attempt at Escape by Rebel Prisoners.

Prompt Action of the Guard—The Long Roll—Two Prisoners Shot.

THE DRAFT IN COOK COUNTY.

THIRD DAY OF THE DRAWING.

How 365 People Feel—Incidents—Reading the Lists Outside.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF LADIES, THURSTON, ESQ., WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING, AND ALL ELSE.

Proposed Reception—The Volunteer Aid of Patriotic Ladies Required to Pay Its Debts.

WARD MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

THE CITY.

LOCAL MATTERS

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Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 20. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. WEEKLY EDITION.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor: RICHARD J. OGLESBY
For Lieut. Governor: WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State: SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor: O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer: JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc: NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—John V. Farwell, 2—[illegible], 3—John V. Eustace, 4—James L. [illegible], 5—[illegible], 6—Wm. T. [illegible], 7—Franklin Blades, 8—Jas. C. Conkling, 9—William Walker, 10—Thos. W. Harris, 11—[illegible], 12—Henry S. Baker, 13—[illegible] S. Clifford.

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

SIX CAMPAIGN SONGS.
ADAPTED TO FAMILIAR TUNES.

How McClellan Took Manassas!
The Rallying Song.
Stand by Our Brave Boys Fighting in the Field.
The Young Napoleon (?)
Our Course is Onward Ever.
The American Flag.

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Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on the occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere. Keep it Among Our Boys in the Army. Orders unaccompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.
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THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Union County Convention has nominated a winning ticket. In the local politics of Cook county it has not been our fortune to present the names of twelve men more unexceptionable in themselves, or more acceptable to the people.

Our candidate for State Senator, FRANCIS EASTMAN, is one of the first in point of age, as he is one of the foremost in point of intellect, of those Democrats who, following the lead of Douglas, cast themselves heart and soul into the war party at the outbreak of the rebellion, and who have seen no good reason to take the back track. Mr. Eastman will be elected by a majority of which any man may be proud. He is one of our rising young men, and the boys will all work for him.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Esq., the candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, is too well-known to the voters of Cook County to need any special notice at our hands. His faithful administration of the duties of his office is attested by his re-election four years ago and his re-nomination now. No one is more deservedly popular, no one more [illegible], no one more thoroughly devoted to the Union cause than Mr. Church, and we may add that few have contributed more, in times past, to the success of the Union ticket in the State.

Mr. REED, the nominee of the convention for State's Attorney, is a young lawyer of decided ability and promise, popular and capable, formerly a resident of Rock Island, a member of the well-known firm of Knox, [illegible] & Reed, already thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office.

The candidate for Sheriff is JOHN A. NELSON, Esq., one of the present Deputies. Mr. Nelson is a Scandinavian by birth, a thorough American in feeling, and an unflinching Unionist in principle. No better man ever crossed the Atlantic. His long experience in the Sheriff's office has abundantly fitted him for the duties of the position.

Dr. WAGNER is the well known Surgeon of the Hecker regiment, 24th Illinois volunteers. He has discharged the duties of Coroner with fidelity since the resignation of Dr. [illegible], to whose vacancy he was chosen with great unanimity, some time since. He is deservedly popular among his fellow citizens, both native and foreign born.

The Legislative ticket is made of first class men throughout. Messrs. JACKSON, DALE and SIMONS are Union farmers, who have well deserved well of their country. Mr. [illegible] is an enterprising master builder of this city, who has served one term in the Legislature with eminent usefulness to the public. Mr. ISHAM is a young lawyer of marked ability, held in high esteem at the bar of our city and in the community, [illegible] in politics, and strong in the attachment of the young men of the city and well approved by the elders. He will poll as large a vote as anybody will need in his district. [illegible] and Mr. STEVENSON are citizens of the first respectability, who will do honor to the country and to the Legislature of which they are shortly to be members.

Now is the time to begin the work of putting this ticket through! It has all the elements of a successful canvass, but we must take nothing for granted till the votes are in. Victory is within our reach if we take all pains to organize it. Let us see the spirit of 1860 infused into the campaign, and we shall see the majority of 1860 at the polls.

THE FREMONT PARTY.

The withdrawal of Gen. Fremont leaves a party, which, whether large or small in point of numbers, is certainly respectable in all the characteristics which should distinguish American citizens, without a candidate in the coming Presidential election. Thoroughly devoted to the Union, and pledged to the overthrow of slavery as not only a great crime in itself, but as the cause and life of the rebellion, they challenge the respect of all loyal men, whether their judgment in holding the Cleveland Convention proved to have been wise, or not. It is their right to vote for whom they choose. The Constitution was adopted to secure them this right, and, casting their votes for the great cause of Union and Freedom, they are responsible to nobody for their political action. They did what they thought right, and what we thought was wrong. We shall not go over that argument now, because it belongs to the dead past. Of Gen. Fremont's supporters in general, we presume they are alike actuated by such patriotism as we claim for ourselves, and we trust and believe that in the situation in which they find themselves they will consult the dictates of patriotism, and not be estranged from those with whom they have heretofore acted by any personal disappointment or any feelings of ill-will to the candidates of the Union party. [illegible] or war. General McClellan is for Union with new guaranties to slavery; Gen. Fremont is for Union without any slavery. We take it there is no question that the Union party is for the prosecution of the war till the last rebel lays down his arms, or is hewn down in his tracks. Here is a point of common standing ground for the friends of Gen. Fremont and the friends of Mr. Lincoln. As to the status of slavery hereafter, we will let the third resolution of the Baltimore Convention speak for us:

"*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States."

This ought to be strong enough for any man who desires that his political action shall tend to the extermination of the great American barbarism which has slain so many of our sons and brought mourning over all the land.

We do not overlook the fact that the friends of Gen. Fremont believe that they have peculiar reasons for either voting against Mr. Lincoln, or for withholding their support from him in the coming election—reasons partly personal, partly political. We are aware that the Cleveland Convention would probably not have been held but for the evident purpose of the Baltimore Convention to renominate Mr. Lincoln. We believe that the feeling of personal hostility to Mr. Lincoln has been rapidly dying away in the presence of the danger which threatens the country. If there be any who are still animated by such feelings we beg them to give heed to the lessons of history, if they are insensible to the lessons of the hour. How long would the war of the Revolution have lasted if every man who disliked George Washington had acted the unhappy part of Gen. Lee? How many years would have been added to the Revolution in England if every person who thought that Oliver Cromwell was not the wisest man and purest patriot in the land, had folded his arms, or joined the royalist standard? How long should we have been able to carry on this war if every man who voted for Douglas had said: "It is no affair of mine; Lincoln is not my President; I don't owe him anything; let him fight it out?" The cause demands that every body shall sacrifice, if need be, every thing for the cause, and surely personal opposition is the least sacrifice that a patriot is required to make in such a crisis. We will not pause to inquire whether the feeling be well or ill founded. We think that those who entertain it will, upon reflection, deem it unworthy of them, and sink every consideration in the unanimous purpose to see that the Republic receives no detriment at their hands.

HUSSEY VS. McCORMICK.

We had not supposed that, at this day, the complete proprietorship, resting upon the original title of invention of Cyrus H. McCormick to McCormick's Reaper, would be questioned by a newspaper. That this is so shows how reckless is political partisanship of the present time. Mr. McCormick has established the complete proprietorship in his Reaper before every tribunal where it has heretofore been decided. He has established it before the Bureau of Patents, before Congress, before judicial tribunals, before the people of America, and in the public opinion of Europe. He has met and vanquished all assailants of his rights whenever and wherever they have appeared. This ought to be enough. This ought to satisfy partisan malignity.

We shall deem it simple justice to Mr. McCormick, without reference to his candidacy for office, to repel this last graceless attack upon him. This we shall do by documentary evidence that will silence even his present traducers.—*Chicago Times.*

The injured tone of the above article is worthy of Mr. Pecksniff. Very few martyrs, we reckon, have ever suffered the obloquy which has been heaped upon Mr. McCormick by those who deny that he invented the reaping machine, and especially by those who affirm that he took the most valuable portions of it from other men without restoring them an equivalent until compelled to do so by the laws of his country. The *Times* offers to prove a great many things. It will not prove that the following decree was not rendered by the United States Circuit Court, in the city of Chicago, on the 20th of September, 1859:

"TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859.
"Court met pursuant to adjournment.
"Present, the Hon. John McLean, Presiding Judge; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Associate.
"OBED HUSSEY vs. CYRUS H. McCORMICK. } In Chancery.

"This cause having been brought to hearing upon the pleadings and proofs, and counsel for the parties respectively having been heard thereupon, and the same having been duly considered by the Court, it is found:

"FIRST, That the patent granted to Obed Hussey, dated the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (Re-issue No 449), in the bill set forth, is valid, and that the complainant thereby became and is vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as in said bill alleged and claimed.

"SECOND, That the defendant, Cyrus H. McCormick, hath disturbed, violated, and infringed upon the complainant in the exclusive rights under said patent, as in said bill set forth.

"THIRD, That the complainant is entitled to a discovery and account from the defendant Cyrus H. McCormick, of the profits and gains by him had and received from the infringements aforesaid, and to recover the same, or such sum as the court may hereafter decree to be recoverable by him from the defendant, *in consequence of the infringement and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant*, which it is adjudged have been so committed by the defendant.

"FOURTH, That it be, and is hereby, referred to J. T. Moulton, Esq., as master, to compute and ascertain, and state an account of the amount of profits and gains so had and received by the defendant, and the damages sustained by the complainant, by reason of the infringements aforesaid, and to take proof and report the same to the court, with leave to either party to move the court upon notice for special instructions to said master in reference to the taking of said account.

"FIFTH, And it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that in the mean time a writ of injunction be issued in this cause, pursuant to the prayer in said bill, *enjoining and restraining the said defendant, Cyrus H. McCormick*, his agents and servants, and all other persons acting under his authority, from any construction or use, in any way or manner whatever, of the said invention and improvement mentioned and described in the said re-issued patent No. 449, granted to the said Obed Hussey, and set forth in said bill, and from doing any act or thing to invade or infringe said patent. And all other questions are reserved for further order; and as to the other defendants, William S. McCormick and Leander J. McCormick, the bill is dismissed."

For the purpose of showing what part of "McCormick's Reaper" was thus pirated from Obed Hussey, we copy the following paragraph from his bill of complaint:

"SIXTH—And your orator further represents that the said defendants, without his authority and against his will, have in their possession for sale, and have made and sold, and are engaged in manufacturing and selling reaping machines in great numbers, amounting annually to about three thousand machines, having substantially the aforesaid improvement patented to your orator, and described and specified in said re-issued patent No. 449, to wit: *The combination of a vibrating scalloped cutter, the indentations of whose edge act as a series of moving shear blades, with slotted guard fingers, the sides of which act as a corresponding series of fixed shear blades*, the parts of such fingers forming the slot being connected at the front ends only, leaving the rear of the slot open and free for the escape of material that would otherwise clog the cutter, substantially as described in said patent, and that the reaping machines so in possession of, and made and sold by the defendants are, in their corresponding parts, substantially the same in principle and mode of operation and effect, as the aforesaid improvement described and specified in the said re-issued patent No. 449, granted to your orator as aforesaid, and an infringement of said re-issued patent."

We might rest our case here, and leave the public to decide whether our former statement is not established by record evidence, and whether the statement of the *Times* that "Mr. McCormick has established his complete proprietorship in his reaper before *every tribunal* where it has heretofore been decided," is not a barefaced falsehood. Here certainly is one tribunal in which the "complete proprietorship" was denied and in which the denial was maintained and sealed down with heavy damages for the past and an injunction for the future. The record in the case does not show the amount of damages obtained by Mr. Hussey. Our recollection is that Mr. McCormick did not allow the case to go before a master in chancery as ordered by the court—that he paid Mr. Hussey the amount claimed in his bill of complaint ($50,000), and agreed with him as to the amount to be paid as a fee upon each machine made thereafter, and was glad to get off in that way. If we are mistaken Mr. McCormick can correct us. Our columns are open to him for that purpose.

But we do not choose to rest the case here. Mr. McCormick's organ has promised to produce a large amount of documentary evidence, covering the whole reaper controversy, to prove the "complete proprietorship" aforesaid. We call for that evidence. When it comes we shall have some more to exhibit on the other side. We shall go into the case of McCormick *vs.* Manny, and show that after McCormick had beaten several small and ignorant manufacturers in suits based on his pretended inventions, he had the temerity to attack one who thoroughly understood the subject and who had the courage to stand up for his rights. We shall show how Mr. Manny proved McCormick to be a mere copyist of other men's work, playing the part not of an inventor of useful machinery, but of a manufacturing bully. We shall show how the case of McCormick *vs.* Manny was kicked out of court, first by the Circuit, and afterwards by the Supreme Court of the United States, and how McCormick was compelled to foot the whole bill of costs himself. In point of fact the judgment in this great case, which will long be remembered among the manufacturers of agricultural implements, quashed and set aside, in their moral aspects at least, nearly all the judgments that had been previously rendered in McCormick's favor.

As we remarked in a former article, if Mr. McCormick invented anything he invented the reel. We affirm nothing on this point. We will even admit that he did, because, this, we believe, was the only essential part of the reaper which was not traced to somebody else in the course of the Manny trial. Mr. Manny so exposed the hollowness of McCormick's pretensions that it was decided by the highest tribunals in the land that he had no case whatever. Hence we say to the *Times*, bring on your "documentary evidence."

The public will bear witness that we did not commence or invite this controversy. We should have been content to canvass Mr. McCormick's qualifications for a seat in Congress, on political grounds, convinced of our ability to show him utterly unworthy of that distinction, and dangerous to the cause which is dear to all loyal hearts. But his organ would not have it so. It insisted upon running him as the inventor of the Reaping Machine, and appealing to the gratitude of the people for that boon. If he had invented the reaping machine, and the sewing machine, and the planing machine, and the printing machine, all together, he would not be one whit better qualified to represent us in Congress, nor one fraction nearer to the standard of loyalty which we deem essential to that position. But he has invented none of those things. He has merely made an immense fortune out of other people's inventions. We shall not disturb him in the enjoyment of it, but he must not lay claim to that which does not belong to him, and seek to obtain votes upon that fictitious claim.

McCLELLAN AT MALVERN HILL AND WHITE OAK SWAMP.

The N. Y. *Post* asserted that McClellan was on a gunboat while his army under Heintzelman, Sumner and Hooker were winning the victory of Malvern. The N. Y. *World* pronounced the statement a falsehood, and added that the "toes of thousands ache to kick the dirty dog who would thus endeavor to blacken the reputation of one of the most honored names known to American military history."

To make such a charge, unless it can be substantiated by the proof, harms the side making it more than the other party. But suppose the proof can be adduced, in what plight does it leave McClellan? The first witness we call is Gen. McClellan himself. He has never yet denied that he skulked on a gunboat on the day of the battle, but by implication admits it. When examined under oath, before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, he testified as follows:

Question.—At what hour in the morning were you on the field at the time of the battle of Malvern Hill, and at what time did you leave?

Answer.—I was on the ground very shortly after daylight, and, I presume, occupied some four hours in riding over the position. I was again on the ground in the afternoon—I should think somewhere about two or half-past two o'clock—and was over the whole position again at that time.

Q.—*Had the fighting commenced in the morning before you left?*

A.—*No, sir; no enemy in sight.*

Q.—At what point or points were you from the time you left the field until you returned?

A.—I was at headquarters, near Haxall's house.

Q.—*Were you down to the river, or on board the gunboats during any part of that day, between the time you left the field and your return to it?*

A.—*I do not remember; it is possible I may have been*, as my camp was directly on the river.

Q.—How far was the gunboat from Haxall's?

A.—There were generally some gunboats in the immediate vicinity of Haxall's.

Q.—How far was that from where the heaviest fighting was during the day?

A.—From Haxall's to the point where the heaviest fighting was, I suppose was *two miles and a half or three miles*. There were parts of our line that were within a half a mile, probably, or less than that, of the headquarters.

After reading these damning confessions we wonder if the *World* man's toe was not relieved of its ache. General McClellan, under oath, "cannot remember" whether he was far off on board a gunboat while his army was bravely fighting in the field. Thinks it "possible he may have been." Yes, it is not only "possible" but *certain* that he was. The "cannot remember" is a poor, shallow lie. He remembers well enough; such an event could not be effaced from his memory.

General Barnard, in his review of the Peninsular campaign, in which he was Engineer-in-Chief, and at McClellan's right hand, says, when speaking of the great battle of Malvern Hill:

"Where, this day, is the Commanding General? Off with Capt. Rodgers, to select the final position of the army and its depots. He does not tell us that it was on a gunboat, and that this day not even 'signals' would keep him in communication with his army, *for his journey was ten or fifteen miles down the river, and he was thus absent till late in the afternoon.* This is the first time we ever had reason to believe the highest and first duty of a General, on the day of battle, was separating himself from his army to reconnoiter a place of retreat."

Let us hear what the Rev. Dr. Marks, an eye witness, says of the Commander-in-Chief on this eventful day, in his sketch of "The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia." On page 298 he says:

"The Commander-in-Chief was evidently oppressed with the deepest solicitude, for he accompanied the Prince (de Joinville) and his nephew, to *the war steamer, and remained on board till late in the afternoon*, communicating his orders by signals and couriers. Dr. James Rogers, Brigade Surgeon of Robinson's brigade, who had been ill with fever for several days, was likewise on this steamer, and afterwards related to me the events and scenes of that day as they came under his eye. He said General McClellan was evidently laboring under the *deepest depression, and apprehended the worst results.* But about four o'clock a dispatch came from General Marcy, saying that our army was holding the enemy at bay at all points, and in all probability would drive him from the field. This message seemed to lift an immense burden off the heart of the General, and he *arose and walked the deck* with a buoyant step; and from this time *evidently listened to the battle with new hope.* But about five o'clock the Commanding General rode into the lines of our army, and remained until the action closed. General Heintzelman had sent to him a message that the *troops noticed his absence and it was exerting a depressing influence on them, and he could not be answerable for the consequences if he longer held himself so far aloof from the scene of action and of danger.*"

But McClellan was also on a gunboat during the terrible battle of White Oak Swamp or Glendale, the day before (June 30); and when the battle of Malvern Hill was fiercely raging, he was several miles from the scene, selecting, as he himself tells us, "the final position of the army and its depots," when, as he expected, it should be defeated. Gen. McClellan makes no denial that he sneaked on board a gun boat during the battle of White Oak Swamp.

Commenting on this battle, Gen. Barnard says, page 10:

"The army was saved in spite of Gen. McClellan's 'ignorance of the position of affairs' and 'results of the day's fighting,' and consequent incapacity to give intelligent orders."

"It was an eventful day and an eventful point; central, too, to the general position of the army. Where was the Commanding General during this battle? At the extreme left, and for a considerable portion of the time on a gunboat!"

McClellan, in his report, page 135, confirms this statement. He does more. On page 138 he says:

"It was *very late at night* before my aids returned *to give me the results of the day's fighting* along the whole line, and the true position of affairs."

"It may well be doubted," says his [illegible] Engineer-in-Chief, Gen. Barnard, in alluding to this, "whether, in all the recorded dispatches of military commanders, a parallel to this extraordinary avowal can be found. We suppose it the especial business of a General to know, at each moment, 'the true position of affairs,' and to have some agency in ruling it. Here we find the 'day's fighting' all done, the results—for better or worse—accomplished, and 'very late at night' the Commanding General just learning about them?"

Perhaps the foregoing testimony is as much as the worshippers of the "little mackerel" can digest at one sitting. When they get done with it, we shall serve up another dish of similar rations.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman has achieved some reputation as a fighter, but he wields the pen equally as well as the sword. He may be called the "great American letter writer." His letters are all to the point; he wastes no words, deals in no sophistry or concealments, employs no honeyed phrases, and holds out no false promises to friend or foe. His epistolary forte is directness. He writes as he would shoot a rifle—straight at the center of the mark, and drives the nail every shot.

A day or two ago, we inserted his crushing reply to the rebel General Hood, who protested against the removal of the population of Atlanta, whom Sherman deemed impracticable to feed or to harbor as spies, to give aid and information to the enemy. He needs Atlanta as a fortified depot for supplies for his army, and has properly proceeded as a matter of military necessity, to clear it of paupers, spies, rebels, and Unionists. The latter he sends North, where they can get work, and earn their living. The Mayor and Common Council of Atlanta saw proper to send him a protest in the nature of a petition, to revoke his order of removal. We insert his reply in another column. It is a stinger. He points out to them first, the military necessity he is under to remove the inhabitants, and then proceeds to explain the terms on which they can return and enjoy their homes. He tells them that the Government of the United States have some rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and what is more, never will be, and that peace can only be obtained by complete submission to the Constitution and the Laws. We want everybody to read this capital letter from an old Democrat; particularly do we wish the copperheads to peruse it, and treasure up its admonitions in their hearts.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The most important battle fought during the Revolutionary war was the battle of Bunker's Hill. Not in the numbers of men engaged or the loss sustained, but in its subsequent effects on history. It was fought on the 17th of June, in Massachusetts.

The late battle of Bunker's Hill, fought on the 19th of September, in Northern Virginia, is likely to exert more influence on the military situation than any battle yet fought during this war. The numbers engaged on each side did not exceed 25,000 men; but the victory was decisive; it was followed by a rout; the rebels lost one-third of their forces engaged; they were put to flight, and pursued on the double-quick for thirty miles, and at last accounts Sheridan was still pursuing the broken and demoralized fragments of the late menacing and defiant rebel force in his front and on his flank. The rebel General must retreat with his shattered columns to some safe place up the Valley till he is reinforced from Richmond if that be possible, or abandon all the interior of Virginia and join Lee. The role assigned to Early was one vitally important to the rebel cause, and is thus summed up:

"In the first place he was charged with the gathering of the wheat harvest of the valley for the subsistence of Lee's army. In the next place, the presence of a rebel column of twenty-five or thirty thousand men hovering near the Upper Potomac required at least an equal Union force to watch its movements. Next, by some successful tricks of strategy, there was a chance that the Union force might be decoyed into a snare, cut to pieces, or driven helter-skelter back into the defences of Washington, necessitating another call upon Gen. Grant for assistance. Next, by the occupation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Early would materially retard the reinforcement of Grant's army from the West and the transportation of [illegible]. Next, by standing guard over the mouth of the Shenandoah valley Early protected Lee on the north and West, especially against another hostile descent upon Lynchburg—an important depot of supplies to Richmond. Finally, as the raids of Early into Maryland and Pennsylvania have always yielded the most desirable stores of plunder, he, by hovering near the border, might have other opportunities for additional captures of horses and cattle, flour and corn, [illegible] goods and groceries, hats, boots and shoes. Dislodged and put to rout from his chosen position on the Opequan, an admirable stream for defensive military purposes, Early has surrendered all the advantages suggested. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is relieved, and will speedily be reopened; the Maryland and Pennsylvania border is safe now and henceforth, we doubt not, to the end of the war."

Grant will now be able to strike a blow at Lynchburg and its railroad connections with Richmond; he will be able to destroy the James River Canal, and to occupy and forage in the Shenandoah and James River Valleys. The rout of Early's army may in its consequences, enable Grant to force Lee to abandon Richmond and retreat into North Carolina, surrendering Virginia back into the Union.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Copperhead papers are parading two notes of thanks to McClellan written by President Lincoln. The following are the letters:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862.
Major General George B. McClellan:
I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.
A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862.
Major General George B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:
A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1 yesterday afternoon gave me. Be assured the heroism of yourself, officers and men is, and forever will be, appreciated.
A. LINCOLN.

But the Little Mackerel papers take good care to conceal the important fact that this approval was based on *McClellan's own statement* of what he had done! Nobody ever doubted that General's capacity of apologizing for his performances. Mr. Lincoln, not then taught by experience, was generous enough to accept McClellan's representations as truthful. But let the subsequent evidence show how much basis there was for gratitude to McClellan. We quote from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, touching the operations for which McClellan, in his dispatches to the President, claimed so much credit:

"The retreat to the James River having been decided upon, the army took up its march, being attacked by the enemy in the day time, and however successful in repelling those attacks, evacuating their positions during the night. The actions of Savage's Station, Glendale and Malvern were fought during the movement of the army to the James, the enemy being repulsed in each day's fighting, and *our army falling back under orders* during the night.

"It would appear, from all the information your Committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones changed, *entirely by the Corps Commanders, without directions from the Commanding General.* He would place the troops in the morning, then leave the field, and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new position selected by him. In that manner the army reached the James River."

If the President had known the poltroon conduct of McClellan during that unnecessary retreat, does any one suppose that he would have thanked the coward for the part he performed? The less the Copperheads have to say about these testimonials, obtained by fraudulent representations, the better for their little Mackerel.

HEAD, HEAD, HEAD!

"WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, AND INSIST ON MAINTAINING THE NATIONAL UNITY, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as [ ] the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

We think some of our Democratic friends are in danger of forgetting their own platform. They will be obliged to us, therefore, for keeping the first resolution of their party creed standing a few days, and giving it an occasional insertion in a conspicuous place "till after election." We accordingly print Washington Hunt's resolution as it was introduced in the Chicago Convention, and the same resolution as it was adopted by the Convention. The place where the words "insist on maintaining the national unity," were stricken out by the Convention is for convenience marked by two brackets. Will our Democratic friends tell us *why those were omitted?* Don't all speak at once.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The fall campaign has been fairly opened by Sheridan's important victory in the valley of the Shenandoah, which is the more gratifying from the fact that the Shenandoah has been heretofore an almost fatal battleground for us. There Albert Sidney Johnston hoodwinked our Copperhead General, Patterson, so as to detain the forces of the latter at Martinsburg when they should have been reinforcing McDowell, while the former marched to the aid of Beauregard, and so defeated us at Bull Run. In the Shenandoah, by their superior knowledge of its mountain barriers, with their gaps, fastnesses, favorable routes for advance, positions for defense, and lines of retreat, aided by the secesh sympathies of the white population, Stonewall Jackson, Ewell and Longstreet have gained their notoriety at the expense of Banks, Milroy, Fremont and others. Down the Shenandoah they poured upon Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, capturing fifteen thousand men while McClellan was fighting the barren struggle for Antietam bridge and creek, and up the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge Valleys they retired. So of the Pennsylvania and Maryland invasions. In fact, the Blue Ridge has been the most effective intrenchment the rebels have got behind, and the Shenandoah Valley their great highway. It is because of the general consciousness of the advantages they seem always to have possessed there, that Sheridan's opening success is specially gratifying. It not only whips the rebels handsomely, but dispels an evil omen, consecrating to victory a battle scene hitherto associated with reverses. Its effect upon our troops will be to inspire that enthusiasm and confidence so essential to military success.

Meanwhile, Sheridan's victory must be regarded as but the opening of the fall campaign. Fully ten weeks of the finest campaigning weather of the year are now before us. The result of Grant's late visit to Sheridan proves that he intends to use them to the utmost advantage. A vigorous and determined effort will be made within this period to finish up the rebellion and put it out of its misery. It has arrived at a stage where it can neither surrender nor sustain itself by fighting. It cannot surrender, because those who organized it have conferred upon it no power of surrender. Defeat hems it in on all sides. It has not the power to sustain that rebellious government which controls it, and which it must sustain so long as it shall sustain anything. It is therefore too weak to live, and too cowardly to die. The strong hand that puts the monster out of its misery, and restores Union and peace, will receive the blessing due to the peace maker. Shall the coming ten weeks close the record of our Nation's glorious struggle with victory, or bring upon us defeat, disaster, the dissolution of the Union, the separation of the States, the destruction of the Government of the United States, a war of factions and parties, beginning with public repudiation and private disaster, and ending in a career of bloody revolutions, civil disorders, and a reign of terror such as has found an example only in the darkest days of the French revolution? Whether we will have the former or the latter, depends, in the candid opinions of our ablest military men, upon whether we will promptly, speedily, and efficiently, enforce the draft.

McClellan and Dixie.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in June, 1862, had the following editorial statement:

A MILITARY ADVENTURER.

In the early part of this war, Gen. McClellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he now deny the fact—and his recent reports prove that in mendacity he is the representative of the Yankee nation—it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence. When he was at West Point, he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy with those from his own section. We dare say this was genuine, and that he really was anxious to serve under Jeff. Davis in this war, but the high bribe offered by Lincoln was too much for his virtue. He was not the man to sacrifice interest to sentiment, and of late has shown a disposition to become as extreme in his antagonism as in his friendship for the South.

The above was copied into the TRIBUNE of June 28th, 1862, as into many other journals of the loyal States. Did General McClellan ever authorize a denial of its main allegation? We never saw any. The challenge and threat of the *Dispatch* certainly required some sort of notice. If any was ever taken, the fact has escaped our observation.

☞ It is related by an eye witness that when General Grant was at Harper's Ferry the other day, and about to leave, "Generals Sheridan, Torbert and McIntosh came with the General-in-Chief to the train, and bade him an affectionate good-bye, Sheridan lingering, as the train moved off, at the car window, to get the last words of advice from his beloved chieftain. The interpretation of these "last words of advice" is given in Sheridan's bulletins of victory from Winchester, as the prelude to greater victories soon to come. Clearly Grant is absolute master of the situation, and we may now look for the crowning movements of his armies, East and West. Surely the end draws nigh.

☞ When General McClellan was in command of the armies of the United States, he wrote certain instructions to Gen Buell, then commanding in Kentucky, in which he (Gen. McClellan,) said:

"*I know that I express the feelings and opinions of the* PRESIDENT *when I say that* WE *are fighting only to preserve the* INTEGRITY OF THE UNION *and the constitutional authority of the General Government.*"

Yet Gen. McClellan intimates, and his supporters never weary of asserting, that this is a wicked Abolition war, wrong in its origin and infamous in its course. Which is which?

☞ A refugee from Columbus, Miss., who was in Chicago during the McClellan Convention, and attended one of its sessions, says that if he had been brought into the wigwam asleep, and awakened amid the speeches of the delegates, he would have sworn, from their fury against the Federal Government and the Union soldiers, and their blatherskite about the "rights of the South," that he was back again in Mississippi. People throughout the North have got the impression that that was a rebel Convention, from simply reading the newspaper reports of its proceedings.

☞ The legality of Gov. Gilmore's veto of the "Soldiers' Voting Bill" will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. The opinion of the best jurists conversant with the facts of the case is that the position taken by the Legislature will be sustained. The soldiers of the Granite State who are fighting for the Union will not be cheated out of their votes either by the juggling of professed friends or the open hostility of the Copperheads.

☞ Said a Democrat, conversing with an ardent Union man, "If disaster to our armies is necessary to the election of McClellan, *then welcome disaster!*"

These atrocious sentiments are becoming more and more common among the followers of Pendleton and McClellan. They are the natural offspring of the Chicago Platform.

☞ While Abraham Lincoln has at all times, and under all circumstances, exerted his influence to procure for the soldiers in the field the right to vote, George B. McClellan declares in favor of Judge Woodward, (Copperhead,) of Pennsylvania, who decided against the right of the soldiers to vote.

Soldiers, please make a note of it.

☞ An Atlanta correspondent of the Mobile *Register* states a fact which shows how destructive the war has been on the rebels. He says:—"I brought thirty-five men with me from Baldwin county. Of these only one is left (Frank Sutton,) and I have given him a bomb-proof polish, to keep the Yankees from killing him. I will save him *for seed*."

☞ At a Democratic meeting held at Lowell, Mass., a few days since, three cheers were given for Gen. W. T. Sherman, "the only Democratic General who had done anything during the war." That's hard on McClellan.

☞ There was a destructive fire at Beardstown, Ill., on the 17th inst. by which the larger part of a block was consumed. Loss $30,000. Nine stores and several unoccupied buildings were burned.

☞ Peace through success is Union. Peace through surrender is Disunion.

"Little Mac" and the Gunboats.

He Takes a Little Nap while the Fight is Going On.

He gets Fatigued Waiting for News.

Some days since the N. Y. *World* attacked the *Evening Post* for stating that McClellan spent his time on a gunboat during the battle of Malvern Hill. A correspondent of the *Tribune* comes to the rescue, with the following unanswerable document, being the daily journal of ward room officer of the U. S. steamer Galena, who was a man of decided McClellan proclivities until after the Peninsular campaign and the merited removal of McClellan from his command. The diary reads:

"U. S. STEAMER GALENA, CARTER'S DOCK, JAMES RIVER, Monday, June 30, 1862.

7 a. m. Ran up the river a short distance, returned about 8 a. m. About 8:30 we came on right of Gen. Key's division—many of the troops in swimming at the dock—went ashore with Captain Rodgers and strolled up to Carter's house—returned about 1 p. m. with a very confused notion as to what the result of the past day's fighting really is. Each officer gave a different statement, all agreeing, however, that the movement was an intended one. A battle is expected to-day. 2 p. m. Ran up the river to find headquarters of Gen. McClellan, arriving near Turkey Island, were told by the soldiers on the beach that he was near by. Capt. Rodgers went on shore and in about an hour returned with the Commander-in-Chief. Received in undress uniform—was accompanied by the Prince de Joinville and his two nephews. About 4 p. m. signal came, "Enemy advancing in large force upon the left." We immediately got under way, ran about a mile farther up, where we could distinctly hear an incessant roar of artillery, apparently only a mile or two from us.

We then commenced throwing shell upwards and to the left. In a few moments we received signal, "Your shells doing well." We continued thus until nearly sundown, firing according to signals from the army seen from the foretop. After this we received the following dispatches:

"McCall is breaking."
"Porter's Division falling back."
"Sumner is having a hard time."

Gen. McClellan then left for the field. The next dispatch was, "Keyes' Division falling back."

All this indeed was gloomy enough, but the next signal was more cheering: "Heintzelman is driving the enemy before him."

The next, "Our men bringing in enemy's wounded."

At 11 p. m., heard that we had held our position, and taken some thousand prisoners.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, VA., Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

All sorts of rumors are flying about the vessel concerning the results of yesterday's battle. It appears that our firing was very accurate. An engineer officer who came on board this morning says that heavy guns are being placed in position on the brow of a hill (Malvern,) near the scene of yesterday's conflict.

9 a. m.—McClellan has just come on board again.

10 a. m.—Under way down the river, taking McClellan with us, who, being considerably fatigued, has gone in the cabin for a little nap. About noon we came to "Harrison's Bar," where there is a large number of transports lying, to bring up stores and take down wounded.

A battle is expected again. The Spaulding has been sent to the supposed field of action.

12:30 p. m.—Tug came alongside and took McClellan and Franklin to the encampment. In about an hour they returned, when we started up the river. As we pass on up we can hear heavy firing. After passing Carter's Landing it increases to a perfect roar. Gen. McClellan, though quietly smoking a cigar on the quarter-deck, seems a little anxious and looks now and then inquiringly at the signal officer, who is receiving a message from shore. In a minute or two he reports, "Heavy firing near Porter's division." Next comes a message demanding his presence on shore. A boat is manned, and, with three cheers from officers and crew, off goes the man upon whom hangs the destiny of the American people. The firing still continues, nearer and louder than before. The enemy are making a desperate advance upon our artillery, but they never can pass the brow of that hill. About 6 p. m. we ran up and threw in a few shell with good effect.

9 p. m.—The firing has almost ceased. News on shore: "Slaughter immense," "enemy in full retreat."

11 p. m.—McClellan has just returned, accompanied by Gen. Marcy. Marcy says: "They took one gun from us yesterday, but to-day we have taken many of their guns and colors." "Yes," said Marcy, "we whipped them like the devil to-day!" and with this emphatic and encouraging assurance I retire, feeling well satisfied that it comes from a "reliable gentleman."

12 m.—From what I can gather by the conversation of McClellan, we may expect to see the major part of the army at Harrison's Landing to-morrow.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Up anchor at daylight and ran down to Harrison's Bar. Bank lined with stragglers. 9:30 a. m.—Anchored near the Vanderbilt. Quite a fleet here now. Nearly all the army here. Slight skirmishing is going on with the rear guard, but so far all have fallen back in tolerable order, unfortunately leaving the wounded behind with surgeons and flag of truce. The enemy were so badly beaten yesterday that they will hardly pursue us to-day. Add to this a cold, heavy rain, and the inference is rendered more strong.

Mac left us shortly after we came to anchor, to inspect the troops.

What the meaning of this rapid movement is, not a single officer with whom I have conversed seems able even to conjecture. Had a conversation with Gen. Andrew Porter, who inclines to the opinion that the move is a most masterly piece of strategy! Others regard it as an absolute and hurried necessity, leaving our dead and wounded on the field, with no protection whatever, does not look much like strategy, but still I have not the ability to judge. Towards evening, Lieut. Clum reports a signal that the enemy are annoying our wagon trains. Heintzelman and Sumner are reported wounded, McCall taken prisoner; 9:30 p. m., Mac on board again—no special news; 10:30 p. m., everything quiet.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, VA., Thursday, July 3, 1862.

Up to 9 a. m nothing especial. About 10 a. m. Mac left us, looking more anxious than pleasant. When told that a transport could be seen coming up the river with troops, his face brightened up.

This, we believe, was his last appearance on the Galena. Though, on reading farther, it does not seem positive, that he did not again come on board with Gen. Fitz John Porter, that was. Trusting that these extracts, from a perfectly trustworthy source, will settle this matter, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Sept 16, 1864. VERITAS.

A Loud Call.

The New York *Herald* calls lustily on Geo. Pendleton to declare his position. It says:

With a perfectly sound, patriotic letter from Mr. Pendleton the chances for the success of the Democratic ticket would be increased materially, while without some such distinct and emphatic utterance his antecedents will prove an "Old Man of the Sea" which Gen. McClellan's popularity (?) may be unable to shake off or overcome.

The present great crisis of our national affairs is one which demands that every candidate for public trust shall act with the utmost frankness. We must know beyond question or cavil who are for the Union, the Constitution and maintenance of the laws, and who are in sympathy, whether secret or open, with Jeff Davis' conspirators. We therefore again call upon Mr. Pendleton, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with General McClellan, to define his position in reference to the Chicago platform—if, indeed, that "insult to the human understanding" can be called a platform at all. Let us know whether he accepts that political "What Is It" in its secession or its Union aspect. His record in Congress makes a distinct avowal of his present principles all the more necessary. That record, in a national and Union loving point of view, was decidedly bad. His vote is recorded in very many, if not in all cases against the measures necessary to uphold the success of our national arms and to put down the rebellion. We therefore call upon him with earnestness to define his present views and position.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

A Rebel Force Tendering a Surrender to Gen. Herron at Baton Rouge—Col. Scott Thinks the Confederacy is "Played Out."

[From the Missouri Democrat, 21st.]

The following important rumor has been communicated to us by an officer just from below:

Col. Grear, of the 77th Illinois, was informed by Gen. Herron's Adjutant that Col. Scott, commanding Confederate forces in the rear of Baton Rouge, had sent in a proposition by flag of truce to Maj. Gen. Herron, stating that if he (Gen. Herron) would grant an unconditional pardon to all of the general officers of his command, he would surrender between 4,000 and 6,000 men.

He stated also that as Atlanta had been taken and the main Confederate forces had been scattered, it was useless for him to try to hold that portion of the country, as the Confederacy was, in his estimation, played out. This was communicated by Lieut. Col. Grill, of the 24th Indiana, who received the same from Col. Grear, of the 77th Illinois.

PIRACY ON THE LAKES.

Steamer Philo Parsons Seized and Robbed by Rebel Pirates—The Steamer Island Queen Seized and Plundered—Statements of the Pilot, Fireman and Watchman.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Sept. 21.]

The long talked of raid upon our lake commerce, concerning which our city and border were thrown into great excitement near one year ago, has at last culminated. The treacherous rebels who have been skulking along our border—the remnants of guerrilla gangs and escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, [illegible] Kentucky secessionists, and copperheads—have organized a piratical raid upon our commerce, the particulars of which we give below. It has been a bold affair when we consider the small number known to be engaged, and the audacity of its public management. The ultimate object seems to have been nothing less than the capture of the United States steamer Michigan, and the release of the Johnson's Island prisoners. That from eighteen to twenty-five men could capture two steamers on Lake Erie, with full crew and passengers, making in all some seventy persons, would argue a great panic on the part of the latter, or great cowardice. The pirates themselves seem to have in turn became alarmed, as with the exception of a moderate amount of plunder, they gain no result from their raid, except wanton destruction of property, and were glad in the end to escape in any hurly-burly sort of fashion. The scheme of these men is doubtless not yet fulfilled, and it behooves our citizens to be on their guard. They intended originally to use the boats captured, to aid them in other piracies, but becoming alarmed, surrendered all the advantages they had. It is not probable the little band whose crimes we record, constitute the whole of the conspiracy against our border, which has been known to be brewing for months past.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT.

Michael Campbell, pilot of the Philo Parsons, makes the following statement: Early on Monday morning, two men came to the boat, as she was lying at Trowbridge, Wilcox & Co's dock, and inquired at what time the boat would start? Capt. Atwood replied at 8 o'clock. They then inquired if he would stop at Sandwich and take on some passengers. The two men took passage, and on stopping at Sandwich four or five others got on board. At Malden, where the boat arrived about half-past 9, about a dozen more took passage, making 18 in all, which Mr. Campbell estimates as the whole number of the pirates. They made themselves free and easy, patronizing the saloon freely. About 11 o'clock, when on Lake Erie, one of the pirates came into the pilot-house and asked Campbell what course he was steering. The reply was the regular course from Bar Point to North Bass Island. He then requested the loan of the spy-glass, which was granted. When within six miles from the Middle Sister, the same man inquired what course the steamer was on, which information was given him. After dinner seven or eight of the pirates went up on deck to take observations, but in the meantime Campbell went below, his watch as pilot being off at noon, after which time it is customary for him to relieve the mate below. Some of the passengers were at cards in the saloon, and one of them made the remark that there was a suspicious crowd on board, some of them being armed with revolvers. Campbell replied that some of them looked like Southerners. The Parsons landed at North Bass Island, her first stopping place, and thence proceeded to Put-in-Bay, and thence to Middle Bass Island, where Capt. Atwood left the boat, that being his residence, the mate taking charge. Left Middle Bass for Kelly's Island, where eight or ten passengers were taken, making the whole number of passengers between forty and fifty, men, women, and children. Campbell went to the lower deck to trim boat, and happened to look into the ladies' cabin, where he noticed certain mysterious movements among the strangers, such as revolvers, and casting furtive glances, as if to see if they were observed. Some of them were also seen in squads, talking in a very low tone. The boat left Kelly's Island on her regular time for Cedar Point. Campbell went into the saloon, and while there heard the report of a pistol, followed by a scream. He reached the deck, and saw one of the pirates, with a cocked revolver in one hand and an axe in the other, running after the fireman. Heard the exclamation "Go down below, to forward hatch, or I'll blow your d—d brains out." The fireman, however, got away and ran up on deck. The rebel turned to Campbell and ordered him to go below, which he refused, saying that was not his place. He leveled his revolver and fired, the ball passing between his legs. He went up on deck, when he observed a man known as the "Colonel," who had taken the boat in charge. The mate was in durance, and five of the pirates were at the steps reaching to the lower deck, each armed with one or two revolvers and an axe. The passengers and crew had been thrust forward on the deck—known as the "promenade deck"—where they were being examined singly, to see if they had any weapons, and after examination they were taken aft into the cabin. This was about four o'clock. After this part of the programme was concluded, they were all ordered down into the hold excepting the ladies and children and a few elderly men, who were placed in the cabin. Two of the deck hands were ordered on deck to throw overboard some heavy freight, mostly pig iron, and Campbell was also ordered on deck, after which the scuttles were closed down. Campbell was ordered to run the boat back to Malden, keeping at the usual distance from Kelly's Island, for fear of being known. They started and proceeded some distance, but in the meantime the fuel getting low, the "Colonel" inquired where any could be procured, to which the pilot replied only at Middle Bass or Put-in-Bay. He was then ordered to head wherever he could get a supply, and he steered for Middle Bass, where they arrived about dusk. The whistle was sounded, and two men responded by taking the lines and making fast. Four of the females immediately jumped on the dock and were ordered on board. Three shots were fired at them, but neither took effect. The small steamer Island Queen, Captain Orr, of Sandusky, hove in sight, when the Colonel ordered her men forward, and told them to keep a good watch on deck. Three or four of them were placed forward and the rest aft, except three, who were stationed on the dock. The Island Queen came up and landed alongside of the Parsons, when Captain Orr inquired why the latter had not gone to Sandusky, but received no answer. A number of the pirates rushed on board from the Parsons with revolvers and axes in their hands. Capt. Orr knew not what to make of these proceedings, but he rang the bell to go ahead. One of the pirates went into the engine room and ordered the engineer to stop. Upon refusing, he was shot in the face, the ball coming out of his cheek. The Queen was then stripped of everything valuable, and the passengers of both boats were sent on shore. Capt. Orr and his engineer were retained on the Parsons. All the Parsons' officers and crew were also retained, excepting Capt. Atwood and the clerk, (Capt. A. having got on board when the boat touched at Middle Bass the second time.) Campbell was then ordered to head for Sandusky, the Queen in tow. Arriving near Ballast Island, the Queen was scuttled and sunk. Campbell was then ordered to head for Malden. Mr. C. informs us that it was their avowed intention to go to Johnson's Island to make an attack on the United States steamer Michigan, but he informed them that it was doubtful if he could get over the bar. The theory that such an attack was in their original programme, conflicts with the first return towards Malden and then reversing the course to procure fuel. On the way up the river, Campbell was ordered to be sure and take the British channel and keep as close as possible to the Canada shore. They did not stop at Malden, but made for Sandwich Point, barely two miles below Detroit, in broad daylight this morning, where they landed. The boat was stripped of everything valuable, which, with the baggage, was taken ashore, and the latter was rifled and everything carried off. An attempt was made to scuttle the boat, but, owing probably to the haste of the pirates, this part of the programme was not very well executed. The feed pipes were cut. It was their intention, it is said, to run the boat over to this side and set her on fire. The "Colonel" gave Campbell a set of silver forks and spoons, coolly remarking that that was his pay for the services he had rendered.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE FIREMEN.

The statement of one of the firemen of the Philo Parsons, is that the rebels took passage here on Monday morning, about twenty in number. After leaving the river, they seized the boat. The first thing he knew, they broke open some boxes that had hatchets and revolvers in, and seizing them, drove all the crew into the hold. They retained two firemen and the 2d engineer to run her. They ran her about the lake for some time, but finally landed the passengers and Capt. Atwood of the Parsons on the North Bass Island. While the Parsons was lying here, the Island Queen came up and lay alongside, unconscious of danger. The rebels at once seized her. In the melee that ensued an engineer of the Island Queen was shot in the jaw, but the crew was unarmed, and of course overpowered by their armed assailants, and the passengers and crew were all put ashore there. The rebels subsequently brought the Island Queen to the head of Lake Erie and sunk her. The Parsons was taken to Fighting Island, and her crew, except several needed to manage the boat, were landed there. The boat was then taken to Sandwich Point, where the pirates commenced to break open the trunks of passengers and carry furniture and valuables ashore. Then the British Custom House officer objected to their landing property without permit from the authorities, and seized the boat.

We learn from other sources that the desperadoes cut loose the boat, and pushing off from shore a distance, scuttled her, and that she now lies partially under water. The pirates then escaped to the Canadian shore in small boats, but seventeen of them are reported to have been arrested at Sandwich. The desperadoes seem to have numbered about twenty-six in all, twenty of whom started from this city, and six others got on board at Malden as the Parsons went down.

WATCHMAN'S STATEMENT.

The watchman states that the desperadoes were not over 15 in number. Capt. Bell, leader of the gang, and two others, got on board in Detroit. He said he had some sick friends at Sandwich that he wanted the Parsons to call for, and the boat having stopped there three more got on. When the boat stopped at Malden some eight or ten more rushed on, bringing with them a good sized box, which afterwards was found to contain hatchets with long stout axe-helves roughly inserted in some of them, and a smaller box containing cartridges. The men who got on at Detroit, and those who got on at Malden, pretended to be strangers to each other, even drinking at the bar side by side, without recognition. All during Monday, Captain Bell kept about the wheelhouse, asking a great many questions. When near Kelly's Island, Capt. Bell asked the watchman if he had any bagging and grease. He said he had, and produced it, when the rebel made him construct out of this material, dipped in camphene, three large combustible balls, one of which was attached to the end of a three foot stick, and which were doubtless intended to set the boat on fire. They were not used, and our reporter saw them on board the Parsons, but they certainly might have been used effectually.

SUPPOSED ACCESSORIES.

The following dispatch has been received by the agent of the United States Telegraph Company in this city.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 20, 1864.

A rebel spy was arrested here yesterday p. m., who gave such information as led to the arrest of a number of persons. Some thirty or forty arrests were made in the city, mostly of residents. Nearly every passenger by the Cincinnati train was arrested. It is comparatively quiet this morning.

LATEST.

The Parsons was brought to the city about half-past twelve o'clock, by the tug R. R. Elliott, and now lies at Trowbridge & Wilcox's dock. Her hold is half full of water, and she has been completely gutted, everything moveable, even including the piano, being taken ashore by the pirates. She is also badly cut and defaced, a bad opening being made for the removal of the piano. The Parsons is now being pumped out. Her permanent injuries are not serious. About thirty tons of pig iron were ordered thrown overboard by the pirates, and all the baggage of the passengers on board was robbed and taken ashore.

There is a report that the engineer of the Island Queen was shot dead, but we cannot vouch for the report. A fireman of the Parsons is said to have been shot in the jaw.

Reports about the arrest of the rebels are very contradictory, but the truth seems to be that two of the desperadoes, not principals, are in custody at Sandwich. Another report, named above, says that seventeen of the pirates are arrested, but this is not probable.

Another Letter from Major General Sherman.

He Talks Like a Father to the Georgia Rebels.

To the Mayor and City Council of Atlanta, Respecting the Exile of Citizens.

HEADQ'RS DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1864.

James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, representing the City Council of Atlanta:

GENTLEMEN—I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta, have a deep interest. We must have Peace, not only at Atlanta, *but in all America*. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war, we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is not consistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go *now*, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scenes of the past month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that *my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away*, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have *peace and a division of our country*. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on *till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war*. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure, *it is gone*, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of *Union*. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses, and streets, and roads to the dread uses of war, I, and this army at once become your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a government, and those who insist on war and its desolation. You might as well appeal against the thunder storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home, is *to stop this war*, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses, or your land, or anything you have; but we do want and will have a *just obedience to the laws of the United States*. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters, the better for you.

I repeat, then, that, by *the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be*; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, etc., etc., *long before Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation*. I, myself, have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry, and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi, we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve. Now, that war comes home to you, you feel very different—you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car loads of soldiers and ammunition and moulded shells and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only ask to live in peace at their old homes, and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect an early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from any quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the *mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta*.

Yours in haste,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

☞ The *Morning Star* (London) thus truthfully characterizes the "peace" manoeuvres of Vallandigham and his school:

"The word 'peace' in the mouths of these men only means, 'Let us go down on our knees before Slavery;' let us make the free North a hunting-ground for the man-stealer; let us tread out free thought, free speech, free political action, and elevate Slavery as the banner of the Republic, the fettered negro as the corner stone of our civil polity. It is to promote the designs of these bitter foes of all true and lasting peace that Mr. Lindsay and his friends desire to use the influence of this great empire of freedom."

☞ For campaign documents the McClellan Democracy are circulating the following:

Bishop Hopkins' defense of slavery on Scriptural grounds.

Prof. Morse's argument in favor of slavery on ethical grounds.

Alexander Long's secession speech in Congress.

SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ.

His Views on the Compromise and Peace Question.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 21.]

Concert Hall was crowded to overflowing last evening to hear an address by General Carl Schurz on the popular topics of the day. The audience was very enthusiastic, and applauded the well-timed remarks of the eloquent orator, in a very energetic manner.

General Schurz spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In times like these, when the passing events of our time cast all sorts of shadows and shades, it is well that we should occasionally fix our eyes firmly upon those things and ideas which shall serve as permanent points of action. We are engaged in a war for the restoration of the Union; the Union is not yet restored, and yet we hear of peace. We all cherish peace. But what is peace, and how is it to be restored? These are questions which the people will have to decide in November. On the answer to these questions depends everything else; on these the mind of every citizen ought to be made up. We may divide the advocates of peace into four parties or classes. First. The rebels themselves; those who want peace on the basis of disunion. Second. A large number of influential citizens in foreign countries, who believe the war to be hopeless. Third. The party in the United States themselves, who advocate party peace at any price, or the offering of concession and compromise to the rebellion. And finally, the great Union party, who want peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union, and the full and complete vindication of the lawful authority of the Government.

There could be many persons brought who really believe in the possibility of peace on the ground of disunion. In England, for instance. There are two questions which arise here in considering the opinions of these people.—First, can the settlement be made upon that basis? And again: Shall that basis lead to peace? To begin with, where would the boundary line run? If you would take the Rocky Mountains or Lake Superior they would not be too high or too broad. One boundary is given as the Potomac and the Ohio. But south of the Potomac and the Ohio are Kentucky and Virginia. Is it possible for us to desert our friends? The rebels, even if they are allowed to carry with them all the rest, may continue the war for Kentucky and Virginia. Suppose, however, the rebels agree to a territorial line. Just as in the former case, we were bound to a majority of those two States, so would the rebels be bound to a strong majority in this case, who hated us and would enter into all manner of plans for their getting again under the wing of the Southern Confederacy.

Would this settlement be even endurable to us? The lower half of the Mississippi will be in the hands of the Confederacy; but the freedom of commerce may be secured by treaties. Suppose it may. Yet cannot the South be able to force us, at any time when a dispute arises, either to concession or to war, merely by tightening their grip upon the channel of the river. The people of the United States have bought the mouth of the Mississippi, once with their money and twice with their blood. To give it up will be nothing less than to obligate themselves to procure it a fourth time. The settlement upon the basis of disunion will be nothing but a mere temporary armistice, and must, after a short delay, produce the conviction in their minds, that, for the liberty, prosperity and peace of the North American continent, the restoration of the Union is of downright necessity, and that conviction once engendered the war will be renewed. And under what circumstances?

Now we are fighting the Confederacy alone; then we shall fight a strong Confederacy with all her allies at her heels. Now we have the principal positions in the Southern States. We shall give up all that for the privilege of gaining nothing. The Union can be restored in two ways, either by the voluntary or the forced submission of the rebels to the lawful authority of the government. There is one party which believes the first of these alternatives will be successful. This is the Peace party, *par excellence*. Its policy is embodied in the Chicago platform, one of the resolutions of which contains three propositions, two of them definite but unfortunately untrue, and a third which is very indefinite, namely, that the war must be stopped "with a view to" a possible convention of all the States. It is only looking into an indefinite future. Their first propositions about the failure of the war, etc., may be carried into effect if they are successful, for they will certainly stop the war at once; but their third proposition requires the co-operation of Jefferson Davis.

The peace party may call a convention of the loyal States, but not of all the States until it pleases the fancy of the rebel Confederacy, which will be never. What shall be done under such circumstances? That the Chicago platform saith not. But that is just the question at which the whole matter hinges. For, note the phraseology. The resolution does not say that the war must be stopped upon condition that but "with a view to," a thing which may or may not happen. These gentlemen tell us that Jefferson Davis may agree to propositions of peace. Where did they get that information? We have some means of ascertaining what the rebels say, and all the means of procuring information which are before the party of peace are before the loyal people of the country.

Now, I call upon any man who is in his sane senses—did he ever see or hear the least indication that public sentiment in the rebel States will favor this? In the face of all this, however, the men of Chicago try to hold out to the people the promise that the rebel power and people will stop the war on being invited to by them. This is more than mere absurdity. It speaks of schemes that shun the light. Well might the Vallandighams, and the Longs, and the Woods, and the Harrises, and the Seymours, and the Pendletons, vote for such a resolution, without any absolute condition attached to it. I understand the satisfaction of the rebel sympathizers. What I cannot understand is that those who do desire peace should permit themselves to be taken in by so transparent a fraud.

Suppose the Democracy be raised to power. The first move will be the proposition for a cessation of hostilities. Jefferson Davis will at once feel himself to be master of the situation. "You have only to negotiate with me as the master of an independent power," he will say. But in such a case comes the cry from some of them: "Negotiation has failed; let us renew the war." Are you not the same men who stand pledged to stop the war because it is a failure? And yet you say now, "continue the war." "Oh, but we didn't mean it so," they will say. Well then, in the name of common sense, why didn't you say so? Oh, no! we cannot place any confidence in you. You are the same men who from 1848 to 1860 went the whole disgraceful way from the Wilmot Proviso repeal to the Lecompton Constitution.

The same men who went from free soil to the forcing of slavery on free soil, protesting at every step that you would not go a step further. But suppose I give you the benefit of all your protestations; I might show you how the fighting capacity of the South would at once take a tremendous impulse. There are two measures which, in case of their success, they would at once adopt. First, being affected with that unfortunate disease, negrophobia, they would immediately dismiss and disarm the negroes; and being, moreover, afflicted with demagogueism, they would stop the conscription. What would be the consequence? Retreat would be the cry all along the line of our armies, for it would take away two hundred thousand soldiers from our armies, and from those who were left it would take away one-half of the effective force by depriving them of courage and faith.

Yes, you would soon have peace; for you would then need to go to Jefferson Davis, hat in hand, and beg for it humbly, and you need not think that he would spare us in the conditions, and in this view of the subject I hardly think that the Vallandighams and the Woods should make so much trouble about the conduct of Gen. McClellan since his nomination, for if they allow him to act upon the well known idiosyncrasies of the Democratic party, as before evidenced in our country's history, they need not in the least object to things as they find them now.

The way he would take would be a strategical and military mode of ending the war, and the way they would take would be a civil way, but in either case it would lead to dishonor and peace, and what difference does it make? However it may be, they should be careful, as disciples of peace, to show all a good example by keeping peace among themselves to begin with. And as it now stands, no matter how much some of the powers of Europe would like to give aid and comfort to the rebel Confederacy, yet, on account of the determination of our Government to prosecute the contest to the bitter end, there has been nothing more reached than a mere recognition of the rebels as belligerents; and the fact that the rebels have cherished slavery, has led, in a measure, to the same conclusion.

But our Government receding from both of these grounds, the Powers of Europe would at once have a pretext for interference, and thus would be added another element to our national discord—foreign interference. Will not the rebel press in Europe, the London *Times* and *Herald* point to these infamous resolutions of the Chicago Convention, which are sent to the world as the sense of the American people, and exult at the fulfillment of their wicked prophecies? "Divide and rule" is the old axiom, but certainly those who divide will not conquer. I am not opposed to peace, but do you not see that before we give terms to the conquered, they must be conquered, and if we follow Chicago will they not bring us to terms rather?

Compromise on our part must indicate the abandonment of some principle established by the action of the people in 1860; but any such abandonment would add new strength to the rebel cause at once. This whole movement of the rebels and the Northern allies introduces a new element into the political life of our nation, namely, the principle that the minority may appeal from the will of the majority to force, and the true power in the country will then be that which fights the longest. Do you desire to remove the only element of fixity in our democratic life?

The General went on at great length, exposing fallacies contained in the Chicago platform. He referred to the course of James Buchanan, and said, that while it was strange a bachelor should have a progeny after his death, yet still it was certainly the case that his sons, in countless numbers, had met at Chicago, and that they had surpassed their father in wickedness.

He then took up the ground covered by the Baltimore platform, and in a clear and logical argument showed that it was the only true peace platform of the country, providing for every exigency of the national cause, not only up to but also beyond the time of the close of the war.

The entire address of the General was listened to with unflagging interest [illegible] to the close, [illegible] charmed by his persuasive eloquence.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The military situation continues as reported in our previous issue. The threatening rebel movements across the Arkansas line into Missouri, under Price, and against Gen. Sherman's communications at Pulaski and other points in Tennessee, under Wheeler and Forrest, are now unmasked as the rebel fall programme, a desperate measure to seek a diversion from the operations of Sherman, and to give occupation to troops in the Northwest, which would otherwise be sent as greatly needed to strengthen our main operations in Georgia and Virginia. From Missouri the rumors are voluminous, but not particularly exciting, because abundantly stayed by the evident fact that Gen. Rosecrans is doing all that is needed to bring defeat and ruin upon Price and his horde. Troops are being raised and poured in in large numbers. St. Louis has laid aside apathy, and her streets echo to the tread of the gathering forces. Whatever be the rebel scheme, whether to move forward to St. Louis, or bear eastward and seize Cape Girardeau, with a view to crossing into Illinois, every part of the rebel programme will be checked. Our gunboats are watching along the river to prevent the latter movement, and in Price's rear, Mower and Steele's forces loom as a vision of judgment which will overtake and punish this rebel audacity, and make their ruin the more complete from their having come North to court it.

From Nashville the dispatches give important details of the rebel raid on Sherman's communications, and make it very likely that some sharp fighting will be required to turn the rebels back defeated. Gen. Rousseau is a cool, cautious but vigorous fighter, and will choose best the time and place to punish Wheeler and Forrest. It is undeniable that this rebel raid is chosen at a time that favors their plans. We were shown a letter from the front yesterday which says that the Tennessee river was never so low this summer, and easily fordable at numerous points, thus depriving our army of the co-operation of the gunboats.

Happily in the interim of filling our armies with the results of the draft, and volunteering under the present call, the loyal Northwest can send fresh from their brief term of service in the field her One Hundred Day troops, with hands just unloosed from the musket. At the call of the Government they will clasp their weapons once more and demonstrate a wonderful good fortune for the loyal cause in the fact of the existence of this organized force at this juncture. Grant and Sherman will not pause, nor need they look behind them. The loyal North will send men to hold the fields won by the valor of our now advanced lines. It will be seen that several of our Illinois hundred day regiments have been sent to St. Louis, while the same organizations in Indiana and Ohio will be poured down across Tennessee to strengthen Rousseau. All is going on well, and the rebel armies will be wasted all the faster from their having increased the wearing surfaces.

[illegible] in Tennessee and Missouri the rebel leaders are vigorously pursuing a system of wholesale conscription; and this will prove a valuable recruiting agency for us. Multitudes of men are pouring into our lines to escape rebel tyranny, and encouraged to enter our ranks to drive back the invaders of their homes, for both in Tennessee and Missouri confidence in the Union cause has grown apace. But with all these aspects it will not do for loyal men to be misled into vain or foolish confidence by the present cheering tokens. The demand of the hour is for men, more men, and the need is made pressing by the desperate attempts of our desperate enemy.

Dispatches elsewhere published, from Major Gen. Sherman, give the official brand of falsehood to the rumors eagerly circulated through disloyal channels, charging inhumanity and cruelty upon our officers in carrying out the recent order of Gen. Sherman for removing all civilians from Atlanta. The best of all evidence to the contrary is furnished in a letter from a prominent officer in the rebel Major Gen. Hood's staff, and from the rebel Mayor of Atlanta, who bear testimony to the kindness and care evinced by our officers in the performance of one of the most delicate, difficult yet necessary duties the war has yet entailed upon any wearing the United States uniform. The Little Mackerel press will of course continue to publish and harp upon the calumny, and take the least possible notice of these corrections. Fortunately, sufficient suspicion has been awakened by the suspicious similarity of rebel and Northern secesh organs, that the public now more than ever study to know the truth. In this instance it is plainly evident that the Northern allies of the rebellion in their zeal to blame General Sherman have run away from the support of their Southern allies.

Gen. Sol. Meredith, than whom a more thoroughly loyal man does not exist, has commenced a very difficult task—no less than carrying on the war in Western Kentucky to suit the Kentucky rebels. Perhaps he will find them good advisers. Doubtless, General, "molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," but whether honey is strong enough physic for the rebellion Gen. Meredith's experiment will demonstrate.

The foreign news by the City of Baltimore is important. How do loyal McClellan men like the London *Times'* sketch of the Chicago Convention, and the programme? Is it likely that the Rothschild organ could be mistaken as to the intent and purpose of a gathering which cost them many shekels, and which Belmont their American agent and left handed relative was set to engineer? The London *Times'* article when it comes to hand will make a powerful campaign document, and will be a mirror the Little Mackerels will not largely love to look into.

Our New York dispatches are full of interest to the bulk of our readers, for few are unconcerned in the fall of gold, and the consequent flutter in the general market. Multitudes of operators will realize, better than ever before, the closing phrase of Hood's line, pronouncing gold

"Hard to get, and heavy to hold."

Not a few will let it drop, and some will be crushed. But the fall is a direct symbol of returning confidence in the Government, and a token loyal men will everywhere hail. It should be remembered, however, that a very heavy and pressing demand for gold to pay duties, has long awaited just this fall. Millions of dollars' worth of goods imported, have been for months held in bond, which the owners are anxious to release, and under this demand the gold market will not yet find its bottom entirely out.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says Governor Dennison accepts the appointment to succeed Montgomery Blair in the Postmaster Generalship.

Our marine column, elsewhere, contains the heart-rendering details of the loss of the brig Sultan, which struck a bar off Cleveland, on Saturday evening. Seven lives were lost, all of the crew perishing except the mate.

Our Indianapolis and Cincinnati dispatches give startling revelations of rebel plottings brought out in the Dodd military trial at the former city.

As to the peace rumors, no loyal man in the North will object to Gen. Sherman, or anybody else, treating with the rebels on the terms of peace laid down in the dispatch elsewhere—*unconditional surrender.*

The news from Mexico is encouraging, and that means that the French have received a reverse. Despite the diligent bolstering of newspapers in the French interest, the bogus imported Emperor occupies an uneasy seat, supported on bayonets which will prick through the cushion.

The draft began yesterday in Cook county, commencing with the country towns, as elsewhere noted. Long delayed, it has come at last. It is received everywhere with quiet and good order. It shows how firmly the conviction has become fixed in loyal minds that the war is going on well. The dread of the conscription is really much diminished by the shining promise that the war for the Union will not be long in reaching its glorious conclusion; that the conscripts of this draft will be in at the death of the rebellion. Our columns are devoted largely to the action taken at the ward meetings to fill the quota, whereby in several if not many of the wards the draft will be escaped.

Loyal New Yorkers were jubilant yesterday over the fall of gold, and flags were hung out in token of rejoicing. It is not to be supposed that the Little Mackerels rejoiced very much at a downward tendency in their market. If gold were to rebound and go to 300, what a splendid thing it would be for Little Mac's hopes! Wouldn't you like to belong to such a party? As gold is weak at [illegible] bid for Chickahominy stock. Are you glad you don't belong to such a party?

Our advices from Virginia give further assurance of the complete demoralization of Early's forces in the Shenandoah. Sheridan has reached New Market, having driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without a fight. [illegible] and 1,400 prisoners were captured at Fisher's Hill. Everything promises that the rebels will be speedily driven out of the

[illegible] secesh, and the door will be shut, as the gaps in the mountains are to be strongly fortified by our forces.

The daily *Telegraph*, the German Fremont organ, in this city, has an article in its yesterday's issue stating that the only alternative presented to the friends of General Fremont in the coming election is, to refrain from voting, or to vote for Mr. Lincoln—that no sincere radical can, under any circumstances, touch a McClellan ticket—that to refrain from voting is to help the pro-slavery and peace Democracy. Hence the *Telegraph* counsels its readers to put aside all personal feeling and follow the advice of Gen. Fremont by supporting the nominees of the only party of Freedom and Union which has a ticket to be voted for in November.

In the desperation of the rebel cause, nothing is more natural than that they should attempt raids northward, to create, if possible, an effective diversion to the efforts of our grand armies. In this they will fail. Grant and Sherman will move solidly on and leave to others the task of repelling local invasions. It will be seen elsewhere that the rebel Forrest, having been joined by Roddy's and other roving bands, is making a dash for Sherman's lines of communication south of Nashville. His force is estimated at 8,000, a portion of which has already crossed to the north of the Tennessee. Athens, in North Alabama, with its garrison, has been captured. But General Rousseau, with those gallant troops with which he recently chased Wheeler out of Tennessee, has left Nashville to arrest the raiders, and he will do it effectually. The rebel scheme will avail nothing, and do nothing but wear out faster their badly worn forces.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

Rarely, if ever before in the history of this market, has such a complete break-down in prices taken place as occurred during the week ending yesterday. The success of our armies in the field, the demand abroad for United States bonds, and the increased confidence of the people in the ability of the Government to subdue the rebellion—all have operated to bring down gold from the fictitious quotations which have ruled for several months past, and produce and almost every marketable article followed.

Of course, in such a time, when the rage for speculation has permeated nearly all classes of the community, much financial distress must ensue; but, notwithstanding all this, there is a better feeling among the people—a more hopeful and satisfactory view of the general affairs of the country, which cannot but work beneficially for all.

The following table shows the decline in the leading articles of trade and commerce:

DECLINE OF THE WEEK.

Flour, per brl	$3.00
Wheat, per bu	35@40c
Corn, per bu	[illegible] c
Oats, per bu	[illegible] c
Rye, per bu	20 c
Barley, per bu	[illegible] c
Butter, per lb	[illegible] c
Highwines, per gallon	[illegible] c
Timothy Seed, per bu	50@75c
Sugars, per lb	[illegible] c
Coffee, per lb	[illegible] c
Black Tea, per lb	10@15c
Spices, per lb	5@10c
Whitefish, per half brl	[illegible] c
Trout, per half brl	[illegible] c
Potatoes, per bu	[illegible] c
Dried Apples, per lb	[illegible] c
Wool, per lb	[illegible] c
Tallow, per lb	[illegible] c
Hides, per lb	[illegible] c
Pig Iron, per ton	$10.00
Tin, per lb	[illegible] c
Zinc, per lb	[illegible] c
Nails, per keg	[illegible] c
Carbon Oil, per gallon	[illegible] c
Domestic Cotton Goods, per yard	[illegible] c
Prints, per yard	[illegible] c
Foreign Dry Goods	15@20 per cent.

OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

The spectacle of our reunited country, resuming its onward march to material prosperity and empire, after the interruption caused by the war, with the Union maintained, the Government disenthralled and regenerated, and Slavery, the sole cause of dissension, obliterated, dedicating our whole land to freedom and our whole people to enlightenment, civilization and christianity, without a stain on our flag, or a foe to our unity, is one well calculated to fill our hearts with hope, and to reconcile us to the fierce ordeal through which we are passing. Heretofore the practice of slaveholding in half the country has made it the antagonist of the other in every respect. There labor has been degraded, the laborer left untaught, and the doctrine that capital should own, sell, lash, and if resisted shoot or burn labor, has put on the livery of "Democracy" thus converting half the Union into a charnel house of despotism, without a free religion, free speech, free press or free schools. There despots, who could not brook rivalry or equality, but who looked upon freedom as a reproach, upon christianity as an accusation, and upon competition as an encroachment, have been bred; their gospel—force, their argument with their inferiors the whip, with equals and superiors the pistol, sword or bowie knife. In the regenerated Union the poor man will everywhere feel that his toil is honorable and his position as a citizen as respectable as that of the capitalist. In the restored Union the free school, a free press, and free speech will be enjoyed by all without asking leave of some adjacent owner of a thousand slaves. The poor man may hear the gospel preached without its being strained through the sieve of some committee of manstealers until the text "love thy neighbor as thyself" shall read "buy thy neighbor for thyself." Skilled labor shall result from general education and not only shall schools, colleges and churches take the place of exhausted tobacco fields, immense rice swamps and pine barrens, but railroads shall spring up in fugitive paths, the bay of the bloodhound shall give place to the hum of the manufactory, the bleeding slave to the patent reaper, and the bowie knife and the bludgeon shall disappear before the principle of the equal brotherhood of man by right of the universal fatherhood of God. Southern barbarism, the concomitant of slavery, and brought with it by necessity from Dahomey and Congo, shall yield to Northern freedom, equality and enlightenment the fruit of centuries of European growth and development, ripened and perfected in our noonday of American freedom.

When our land shall thus have been made one, and our people redeemed through the atonement of blood, in which the God of nations has from all time decreed that national sins shall be blotted out, and national virtues born anew, what shall prevent the American Union from being, thenceforth, the crowning national work of the Almighty, the wonder of the world? Shall Slavery forbid? It will not exist. Shall Abolitionism? It will be swallowed up in liberty. Shall sectional pride? Each section will have that only of which all sections will be proud—labor dignified—wealth and intelligence diffused and all the objects of our Union confirmed to all its people. Europe will open her gates like a conquered city. Her people will come forth to us subdued by admiration of our glory and envy of our perfect peace. On to the Rocky Mountains and still over to the Pacific our mighty populations will spread, like the stars of heaven throughout the canopy of night, but like them controlled by the power of a great attraction operating on a unity of nature. Our thirty millions will be tripled in thirty years. Our thirty-four States will become an hundred. The planets do not glide more silently around the central sun than these will obey with a harmony like the "music of the spheres"—the central Government. Cities will spring up everywhere as by magic; our trade, manufactures and commerce will rule the world; our light will fill—our liberty will pervade it. Coleridge's august conception of "the possible destiny of the United States of America as a nation of a hundred millions of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton," will be surpassed by the far more august realization.

For an hundred years to come historians will be engaged in placing in their true light the events which are now transpiring. What wonder that many of the present day do not rightly comprehend a march of events which will form a study for future ages—as have the periods of Themistocles, Cæsar, Cromwell and Napoleon, for those which followed them? For a century to come military skill will consist in a knowledge of the changes in military science now being wrought. Republican statesmanship will consist in a thorough acquaintance with the principles of government now being contended for and settled in battle. The fame of orators will be founded upon their ability to portray in glowing terms of eulogy the heroism of our people and to connect their success with the principles of truth and liberty. The reputations of artists will be made by immortalizing on canvas the fields of Donelson, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge, and the still more imposing scene yet to be witnessed of the capture of Charleston and the surrender of Richmond. But of one fact we may rest assured. While the present age looks at it mainly as a struggle for Union and nationality, the future will regard as equally important what we regard as but an incident, viz: the regeneration of the Republic and the vindication of true democracy and of the rights of labor, by the abolition of slavery. Not willingly, even for a future or a fame so glorious, would the people of the free North have entered upon the present contest. But driven into it reluctantly, and accepting so great an issue as the total abolition of American slavery, only when such a policy offered our last and best hope of success, we may still look through the stormy present into the near and bright future, borrowing of the provision which there awaits us. These hopes sustain us. We are living in times that try men's souls. Half a century hence to have lived in this age will be fame. To have served it well will be immortality. Think of this, and when you cast your vote in November, vote for the unity of the republic, for the rights of man and for the only candidates who represent them—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN.

The Copperheads quote from the Republican papers to show that before the bombardment of Sumter Republicans proposed not to attempt coercion. This only proves that Republicans weighed the magnitude of the task before entering on it. But when with the pretended, or if real, then at best the fickle concurrence of the Democratic party, they committed themselves to the policy of war, they nailed their flag of Unconditional Union to the mast-head, and they will never take it down. That the war was entered upon as much by the "Democratic" leaders who now call for peace, as by the consistent Union men of the country, is proved by the following resolutions of Congress, known as the Crittenden resolutions, which received a unanimous vote, almost:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital.

That in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Every Democrat from the Northern States except Vallandigham voted for the first, and he dodging the first voted for the second. Two border State Democrats only, Burnett of Kentucky, and Reid of Missouri both of whom now represent the same districts in the rebel Congress, which they then represented in the Federal Congress, voted against the resolutions. Thus Pendleton, Vallandigham, Wood, Cox, White and Voorhies have pledged the Copperheads to the declaration that the disunionists of the South are responsible for the war, and that it ought to be waged until the supremacy of the constitution shall be maintained, and the Union preserved. On this and the thousand other pledges of the like character, the Copperheads have turned their backs with a perfidy that renders them utterly unworthy of a nation's confidence. Had they during the four months in which the rebels were making war on the government before the government took up arms in its defence, endeavored to dissuade the rebels from appealing to arms instead of unanimously encouraging and justifying them in doing so, they might have set up some claim to be peace men. Had they stood by the rebels who were betrayed into the war mainly by the encouragement of Northern "Democrats," they would at least have been consistent to the rebels though traitors to their country. Had they when they pledged themselves to sustain the Union by war stood by their pledge they would have been rescued from a further infamy. But to-day, perfidious and false to all, they have left no party South or North whom they have not betrayed; and now by arraying their candidate against their platform, and their President against their Vice President, they have set their right hand to cheating their left with a vigorous knavery, only exceeded by that with which their left is swindling their right. Truly their maxim is "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth."

Fernando Wood Goes for McClellan.

Fernando Wood made a speech at Tammany Hall last week, and gave in full adhesion to the Chicago nominee. He gave conclusive reasons for the course he has decided to adopt. "If elected," said he, "I am satisfied that he (Gen. McClellan) *will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent*, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be *our agent and the creature of our voice.*" This is perfectly true, and the sequel will show it. How, indeed, can he be anything else? He is nominated solely and exclusively because he is the representative of the party which adopts him. He is made *their* candidate only because he is to be *their* agent. Mr. Wood stated the simplest and most unquestionable maxim of practical politics, when he asserted that the nominee of a party becomes the representative of that party when, with his own consent, he becomes its candidate. When Buchanan was nominated, he stated that he was "no longer James Buchanan"—he was simply a part of the platform. He was the representative of the principles and purposes of the party which had put him in nomination. This was true of him, and it must be true of every man who permits himself to be made the candidate of a political party. No matter what letter of acceptance McClellan may write to catch votes, he must go with his party, which is pledged to effect an "immediate cessation of hostilities," and to making a disunion peace, for no other then would be possible.

A Slight Perversion of Facts.

We would like to hear some substantial reason by even a Republican for voting for Lincoln. He has made a broken and ruined country of one that was once prosperous and powerful. He has turned fields, rich with a plenteous harvest, into down-trodden battle-fields.—[*Louisville Democrat.*

Did Mr. Lincoln capture Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in South Carolina, on the 27th of December, 1860? Did he capture Fort Pulaski, January 3d, 1861? Did he seize the Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 20,000 stand of arms, January 3d, 1861? Or Fort Morgan on the 4th? or fire on the Star of the West, sent to re-inforce Fort Sumter on the 9th? or capture Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, on the 10th? or Pensacola Navy Yard, on the 14th? or Baton Rouge Arsenal on the 15th? or did Lincoln seize the New Orleans Mint and Custom House, on the 31st? Did he seize Little Rock on the 2d of February? or capture the revenue cutter Cass, on the 4th? or frame the provisional constitutions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, N. Carolina or Alabama? or receive from a traitor General (Twiggs) the public property in Texas, on the 16th? or capture the revenue cutter Dodge on the 2d of March? all of which acts of war were committed before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. And yet he is guilty of the whole war!

McDonald's Two-Horse Act.

McDonald in his speeches reads and endorses both the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter of acceptance. Gov. Morton replies to this remarkable performance: "My competitor stands with one foot on the platform and the other on McClellan's letter. One half of him is on a war footing, and the other half on a peace establishment. Now I have seen a man riding two horses in a circus, but then both horses were running in the same direction. If the horses ran in different directions he could not stick on long without an indefinite extension of his legs. This is the great political two-horse act."

We suppose a politician must have a profound contempt for the intelligence of his audience when he indorses the letter and the platform at the same time.

A Tornado.

Something of a tornado swept over Edgar county, Illinois, on Saturday evening last, doing great damage to houses, fences and the standing crops. In the town of Paris the Presbyterian church and the dwelling houses of Harry Metcalfe and J. Hesey were unroofed. The tin covering on the roofs on the Methodist church, Wozencraft's building and Lodge & Bowen's hardware store was blown away, and the gable end of the Union School House caved in. Several other buildings were injured, and many of the shade trees about the town uprooted. But two persons, a son of Mr. Flint and a daughter of J. H. Vance, were injured—both slightly.

How the Soldiers Vote.

The soldiers of Vermont voted for Members of Congress at the election held on the 6th inst. So far as the returns have been received, the result is as follows:

	Union.	Dem.	Scat'g.
1st Brigade, complete	734	84	37
3d Reg't, 2 companies	73	10	0
9th Reg't, complete	88	17	1
10th Reg't, 7 companies	109	17	1
11th Reg't, 3 companies	105	3	0
Cavalry, 4 companies	81	6	0
3d Battery	20	4	4
3d Sharpshooters	17	3	0
Total	1288	135	58

Union over Democrats 1,083; Union over all, 1,021. The Rutland editor says that "that's the way they will vote for Little Mac."

A Successful Speaker.

Gen. Sheridan made a speech on Thursday last to a large number of Breckinridge Democrats at Fisher's Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, in favor of "the immediate cessation of hostilities." In their haste to escape from Phil's unanswerable arguments, some five thousand were arrested, and a large number seriously injured.

☞ The Peace offered to us at Chicago is nothing but Disunion and can be nothing but Disunion. The Peace Grant will give us in Richmond is Union now and forever.

☞ The only effective Peace Commission—Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI

Price and His Rebels Invest Pilot Knob.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

TROOPS FORWARDED TO ST. LOUIS FROM ILLINOIS.

The Raid of the Rebels in Sherman's Rear.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TRAITORS—TRIAL OF DODD—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Later from Europe—How the Rothschild Organ Views the Rothschild Chicago Ticket

FROM DETROIT—CANADIAN MEASURES TO DEFEAT REBEL PLOTS.

From Mexico—The Mexicans Defeat the French.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—10:30 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan, up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, dated six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson, without being able to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them. Torbett had attacked Wickham's force at Luray, and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, etc., and a large quantity of intrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of the captured material has been received. The small towns throughout the valley have a great many rebel wounded. Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty captured guns, and eighty additional captured officers. Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel department of the Southwest.

Dispatches received this morning from Sherman's command, state that Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama line in strong force. Rebel raiders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Ala. Vigorous exertions are being made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon, Ga.

Reports also have been received from Major Gen. Canby that Gen. Steele has been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated 10 o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprise the substance of the military information proper for publication, received to present date by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

General Military and State Items. The Deficiencies by Districts.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

The following table shows the aggregate deficits of the sub-districts in arrears in each of the districts of the State, on the 1st of September, together with the number of men required to satisfy the present draft, being fifty percent of the deficit:

	Deficit.	Present draft.
First District	2,633	1,317
Second District	1,484	742
Third District	2,177	1,089
Fourth District	2,592	1,296
Fifth District	2,371	1,186
Sixth District	2,316	1,158
Seventh District	434	217
Eighth District	1,038	519
Ninth District	1,045	523
Tenth District	3,042	1,521
Eleventh District	1,094	547
Twelfth District	5,401	2,700
Thirteenth District	319	160
Totals	27,975	13,989

A good deal of feeling has been excited among our citizens here, because the 133d, 145th, 137th and 146th, one hundred day regiments, have been mustered out of service here without receiving a cent of their pay. Many of them are entirely destitute, and unable to purchase a meal or procure transportation. The Soldiers' Home here has provided meals for a number of them, and Col. Wood, of the Sanitary Commission, has got some of them off on the railroads, but a large number of them are still here.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

A Bad Look for Early and the Rebel Forces.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 26.—The *American's* correspondent with Sheridan gives some additional facts in regard to the battle of Fisher's Hill.

Early had boasted to the citizens of the surrounding country that he would hold his position at Fisher's Hill against any force which the Yankees could bring against him, and if Sheridan would only remain a few days in his front he would stake his Republic upon capturing his whole command. Probably he expected reinforcements to arrive by way of Culpepper, and, moving down the valley, get in Sheridan's rear; but Sheridan has blocked his plans by capturing his stronghold at Fisher's Hill and again putting his army to flight.

Whether he will again make a stand with the remnant of his shattered and demoralized army, God only knows, for his men are in no condition to encounter our victorious troops, who, elated with the brilliant successes of the past four days, would whip more than double their number of the enemy. The degree of demoralization which Early's command has assumed may be judged from the following facts: Among 500 prisoners captured in Thursday's fight was a rebel Colonel, commanding a brigade. When brought in he threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming, "The Confederacy is gone to hell. The men won't fight any more; neither will I." Another incident worth recording was related by the citizens of Woodstock, who sympathised with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no interest in misstating facts. They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades, who were sick, that they had better remain as the Yankees had arrived opposite Fisher's Hill, and would soon "make Early up stakes and put."

From a dispatch captured on a Confederate staff officer, it appears that Early is instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. How he expects to fulfil his instructions with his whipped and demoralized command is more than I can see.

Gen. Sheridan is still pursuing him and picking up prisoners all along the road.

It is stated on reliable authority that the prisoners captured within the past three days will number 3,000. No fears need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in any considerable force on Sheridan's rear by crossing through the Luray valley.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 26.—It is not believed here that Early will be able to reach Staunton with one-third of his original command.

Reinforcements have been sent to Sheridan from this vicinity, and have reached Strasburg.

Many of the rebel wounded, who hid away among the citizens of that village, have been handed over to our troops.

The Latest from Sheridan's Army.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Dispatches received from Luray Valley, report Early's army thoroughly demoralized. The inhabitants of that region had been extremely confident that Fisher's Hill could not be taken.

Since Sheridan's battle the rebels despair of recovering the valley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Information from Sheridan's headquarters to-day are of a quiet tenor. The General is resting his command while preparing for future operations.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* special at Sheridan's headquarters, Sept. 24, says: From the defeat at Winchester Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th and those which had accumulated from the various combats of Crook and Averill in our hands. At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutten Mountain, and his left upon North Mountain, having his front, about three miles in length, covered by strong natural and artificial defenses. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable. On the 21st a most important position in front of the enemy's center was gained by Wright's corps.

On the 22d the main attack began by a strong demonstration by Emory's troops on the enemy's right. About noon, or a little later, Rickett's division of the 6th Corps advanced and secured some important heights in front of the centre, while Averill's division of cavalry attacked and drove the enemy at a gallop from his advanced position on his left, one mile back, into his main works, and held him there, while Crook's corps, which had been concealed during the day, was transferred in the rear of Averill's division to the enemy's extreme left. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Crook and Averill stormed and carried the works of the enemy, the cavalry leaping the breastworks after the enemy, capturing two battle flags, four guns and over 100 prisoners. While Crook swept towards the enemy's centre, the 6th Corps attacked, followed by the 19th, while Averill swept along the base of the North Mountain outward seven miles, capturing 198 cavalry horses, four caissons, fourteen wagons, eight ambulances and a number of fugitives. The enemy having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving his position some two hours before our attack. His departure was so hasty he was compelled to leave 16 guns and over 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mount Jackson, twenty-five miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seemed disposed to offer a stubborn resistance. Yesterday morning Early's rear was overtaken near Hawkins' Bridge by Gen. Averill, with a cavalry division and a brigade of Gen. Devins', and driven to the town of Mount Jackson, where his entire force was found in position. Major Laddy, commanding two battalions, was captured with several privates. Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great vigilance and success until the arrival of the [illegible] which came up them in the same position this forenoon, offering stubborn resistance.

Gen. Averill was relieved from duty with his division this forenoon, and was granted leave of absence for twenty days. This order has caused a universal feeling of amazement in this army, and it is generally thought that some question of rank between Averill and Gen. Torbett is involved, the former being the ranking officer, but lately Chief of Cavalry of this military division.

There is a prospect of an engagement at the front.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Federal Preparations against Rebel Invasion—The Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Most of the military news as this as at is contraband.

Farmington was only occupied by a hundred rebel thieves out foraging, who were driven out of the place yesterday by a battalion of the 17th Illinois cavalry.

The enemy demonstrated on Ironton and Pilot Knob, but were repulsed in a skirmish. General Ewing commands at that point to-day. It is reported at headquarters that Pilot Knob had been evacuated by Gen. A. J. Smith, and that a battle was going on at Ironton, all of which is proved to be false. Smith is still at Jefferson Barracks.

Price's subordinates are Fagan, Monroe, Parsons, Cooper, Coffee and Shelby, the latter commanding the cavalry. Marmaduke remains on the Saline river, south of Little Rock.

Cape Girardeau was safe at last accounts and likely to continue so with aid from a gunboat in the river.

Price was at Fredericktown on Monday. He has a band of music and ambulances in at headquarters. Dr. McPheeters, of this city, is his medical director.

The rebels have commenced a wholesale conscription, the effect of which is to drive men inside our lines with information.

Scouts report that wherever rebels have visited they have told the inhabitants that Price meant to make his stay permanent.

The Iron Mountain Railroad has been seized for military uses exclusively.

It is believed Price means to march against Rolla from Pilot Knob, and only keep up the semblance of a force in front of the latter place. Rolla is well fortified against such an attack.

Military preparations in the city are very active. The papers are filled with military orders to place the State on a war footing.

At noon to-day all the stores were closed to allow the employees to drill.

Military companies are filled up to the standard, and the organization of exempts is progressing.

The old guard, composed of men over age, turned out one hundred strong, and were on guard to-day.

Veterans from returned Missouri regiments are rallying in large numbers.

The Mayor has called for an organization of exempts by wards, and subscriptions have been started to raise bounty for a regiment for one year. In the lower wards everything gives way now to the war question.

The *Democrat* says Price's forces had scarcely reached the vicinity of Batesville, Arkansas, when a heavy body of National troops consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, under General Joseph Mower, moved in two columns Northward after Price's rear from Brownsville, which is on the line of the railroad between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. Mower's advance left Austin, some sixteen miles northeast of Brownsville, on the 15th inst., on which day Gens. Steele and Mower were in consultation at the last named place. This formidable movement may soon result in skirmishing or a battle between Price and Mower, but it is believed that the latter would willingly permit the main body of his adversary to proceed a considerable distance into Missouri, or, until his front should become engaged by the forces under Gen. A. J. Smith.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order arming rebel troops against wearing United States uniforms, if they do they forfeit their rights as prisoners of war.

A detachment from the 1st regiment of enrolled militia, on Sunday night, fifteen miles from the city, on a by road, discovered four guerrillas and spies rapidly making their way to Dixie. They had a wagon and two horses, the former well filled with revolvers, bowie-knives, ammunition, and other valuable supplies, for the rebels. One of the party made his escape, but the others were brought to the city and consigned to Gratiot street prison.

Guerrillas in North Missouri are increasing, but the loyal farmers will take care of them.

In the markets, dullness reigns supreme. On 'Change, to-day, there was more attention paid to Old Pap Price's raid than to business, and the fall of gold, the order to close up the stores and report for duty, completely drove all thoughts of bargain and sale, for the time, out of the head of speculators.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Price's main force, some 10,000 strong, remains in the vicinity of Fredericktown, and the advance at Farmington, 20 miles above. His real design is not yet developed.

General Smith has a strong force at Mineral Point, awaiting events. It is thought that a battle will be fought somewhere between Potosi and Pilot Knob.

Military men think that the larger portion of Price's army will be captured.

The militia ordered out by Gen. Rosecrans responded promptly yesterday, the larger portion of them reporting for service, and were marched to the old Camp Jackson ground, now called Camp Sheridan, in honor of the hero of the late battles in the Shenandoah Valley. The militia in this district consists of thirteen regiments. In addition thereto, several citizen companies are armed, which, with the Government employees, will make a considerable force.

A camp of rebel recruits, *en route* to join Price, were captured in this county yesterday. 100 of 200 were wounded. The Confederate soldiers were gobbled up, together with a number of revolvers, saddles, horses, wagons and some camp equipage and other material for a new rebel company.

A large number of horses have been seized here for Government use. It is known that there are many rebels in the city ready to rise on the approach of Price, but the military authorities are on the alert, and a very slight offense now will consign them to prison.

LATER.

Reports just received from Pilot Knob say the rebels demonstrated against that place this morning. No direct attack seems to have been made, the rebels contenting themselves with dropping a few shells into the town. The Knob is pretty well fortified with earthworks mounting heavy guns, and is under the command of Gen. Ewing, and can doubtless hold out against a regular attack. It may be evacuated, however, if, by so doing, a better disposition of our troops can be made for a battle.

Considerable bodies of troops are arriving here. The cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to proper positions. The militia are responding promptly to the call of the Commanding General. Citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defense.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—A slight demonstration was made by the rebels, on Pilot Knob this morning. They threw a few shells into the place, but made no regular attack. The post is defended with earthworks, mounting heavy guns, and can resist an ordinary assault. Gen. Ewing is in command.

A guard has been established at each of the six ferries at and near the city, for the purpose of preventing the crossing of all soldiers and negroes who do not show passes signed by the military authorities. Civilians will not be stopped or questioned, the duties of the guard being confined exclusively to negroes and white persons in uniform. During such hours at night as the ferry boats do not run, the guard will be posted at intervals along the river front for six miles to see that no crossing is done by them in small boats.

Evacuation of Pilot Knob by the Federal Forces—Cape Girardeau Threatened—The Militia Called Out—Capture of Farmington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

Price's invasion is beginning to be looked at as serious. Shelby's movements compelled our forces to evacuate Pilot Knob, the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, last night. The troops were withdrawn with stores and everything to Mineral Point, where Gen. Ewing, commanding the district, has his headquarters.

Shelby and Marmaduke are together, undoubtedly, moving northward in Southeast Missouri, with a force of cavalry reasonably estimated at about 5,000 strong. This appears to be the advance guard, or a division co-operating with Price's main army, stated at 9,000 cavalry with artillery, which crossed the Arkansas, at Dardanelle, some days ago, and is since heard from moving north along the west side of Courant river, in the vicinity of Pocahontas, Arkansas. Intelligence was on Saturday evening received at Department Headquarters that Fredericktown, in Madison County, had been occupied by a portion of Shelby's cavalry during the day, and that the main body was moving northward, apparently with the design of passing Pilot Knob on the west, and Cape Girardeau on the east. Yesterday morning it was learned that the enemy had on Saturday night reached and passed through Farmington, in St. Francis county, and seemed about encamping in that locality.

The news at headquarters last evening was that Shelby's main force was still at rest near Farmington, but that a detachment had been sent from it in the direction of Cape Girardeau.

Cape Girardeau is is regarded as insufficiently fortified and garrisoned to be secure from attack. The military authorities took possession of the Iron Mountain railroad on Saturday evening, and during the night transported over it to Mineral Point some 3,000 infantry, detached from Gen. A. J. Smith's command at Sulphur Springs.

LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 26—1 p. m.

Gen. Rosecrans issued a stirring appeal to the people of Missouri this morning calling upon them to take up arms in defence of their homes, and to aid in repelling the invaders from the State. He tells them to bring arms, if they have any; horses if they can ride and fight as scouts.

Officers and soldiers, discharged or on veteran furlough, are appealed to, and all such in the city are requested to report to Colonel Sunbald, who will organize them into companies, combine them with his own troops into battalions, and form a veteran brigade for the defense of the city. Governor Hall has been requested to call the entire militia of the State into the field, which will probably be done. Quartermasters, commissaries and ordnance officers are directed to promptly furnish all needed supplies. Col. Merrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, is ordered to arm and mount every man in his command for active service. All regiments or detachments on duty in or near the city will be organized into a provisional brigade. The Chief Quartermaster is directed to arm and organize into companies all the employees in his department that can bear arms. District commanders are notified at once to take measures to secure the public property and records of their districts and save private property when possible.

Pilot Knob has been evacuated, and the garrison has fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. Ewing has some 3,000 infantry, prepared to dispute the further progress of the invaders. Gen. A. J. Smith has gone down and will direct the movements in the field. The stores and Government property were safely removed from Pilot Knob.

The rebel advance was at Farmington on Saturday, sixty miles from here. These movements in Southwest Missouri, are regarded by some as a feint, while the main body of the enemy under Price, Marmaduke and others, will strike for the centre of the State, Jefferson City being the presumed objective point. This is conjecture, however, as the plans of the rebels being yet undeveloped.

Shelby is receiving quite a number of recruits. Forty in one body from Potosi joined him, and horses are being sent to him even from St. Louis.

A dispatch from Fort Scott, Arkansas, says some of the officers of the train, recently captured at Cabin Creek, were killed or taken prisoners, and but comparatively few of the men. Three-fourths of the latter had arrived at Fort Scott. The wounded have been sent for.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 26.—The *Commercial* has the following special from Washington to-day: It has been known by the war authorities for some time that the rebels in the Trans-Mississippi were making preparations to invade Missouri with a formidable force. Preparations have consequently been going on.

Gen. A. J. Smith is in command of 25,000 men recently sent up from Memphis to counteract the very movement of the enemy. Other troops have also been quietly concentrated in the State. They are all under command of Gen. Rosecrans.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 26.—On recommendation of Mayor Thomas and many leading men of this city, Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organization of citizens for loyal defense. Exempts are requested to join this organization.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms to defend their homes and repel invaders. Veteran officers and soldiers now discharged are appealed to, and those in the city are requested to report to Col. Leibold, who will combine them with his own troops and form a brigade of veterans for the defense of the city.

Col. Merrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, is ordered to arm and mount every man in his command for active service. The Chief of Militia is directed to organize into companies all employees of his department that can bear arms. The entire militia of the State will probably be called in to the field.

Pilot Knob has been evacuated. The troops have fallen back to Mineral Point.

Gen. Ewing has 3,000 infantry of Gen. Smith's command. Price is said to be with Shelby. Their combined strength is from 10,000 to 12,000, and 16 pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Farmington, 20 miles northeast of Pilot Knob, Saturday. No confirmation is received of the capture of Cape Girardeau as reported. Active preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Rebel Raid on Sherman's Rear—The Rebels 8,000 strong—Capture of Athens, Ala.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 26.—On Friday, a part of Forrest's force, about 4,000 men, crossed the Tennessee river at Bates' Landing, in Perry county, Tenn. His whole force is estimated at 8,000 men, with ten guns.

Col. Campbell and the garrison at Athens, Ala., were attacked by a large force of rebels, and after a severe fight of four hours' duration were forced to surrender. Several mill men, including the depot, were set on fire. Forrest in person was at Athens [illegible] on Saturday. A detachment of 300 men from Decatur, to reinforce the garrison at Athens, is reported captured after an obstinate engagement. Several prisoners captured by Col. Prosser near Athens report that they crossed at Florence. They state that Forrest told them he would have force enough to destroy both the railroads, and remain in Tennessee as long as he pleased.

A rebel force have destroyed several miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad between Decatur and Athens. There is no communication south of Pulaski.

An escaped prisoner reports the rebel Gen. Wheeler at Courtland, Alabama, on Saturday morning.

There are three commanders—Forrest, Roddy and Buford.

Wheeler's force is reported gone South, to join Hood in Georgia.

Forrest's intention is to capture Pulaski, Franklin and Shelbyville, and all the intermediate blockhouses on the road.

At last accounts the rebels were moving on Pulaski. No demonstration has yet been made on the Chattanooga Railroad. The telegraph was working on that line yesterday.

The telegraph from Pulaski reports that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Sulphur Branch. A rebel force is operating against Elk River bridge.

All accounts agree that a large force is marching on our defenses on this line.

Proper measures have been taken to repulse the rebel force. It is hoped they will be forced to recross the Tennessee before Gen. Rousseau has done with them. Rousseau took the field yesterday in person.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 26.—Forrest with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed the Sulphur Springs trestle work yesterday.

Colonel Pace, commanding the Elk river bridge, evacuated that post at daylight. Forrest took possession this morning. His force is estimated at 7,000 strong with three batteries, on Saturday.

In the fight at Athens, 500 men of the 3d and 8th Indiana Cavalry were captured by Forrest. He is represented to have butchered all the negroes captured, who wore Federal uniforms.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Exciting Reports from Rebel Operations in Sherman's Rear.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Gen. Rousseau reached Pulaski yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock. Forrest's force was within seven miles of Pulaski, and advancing. Heavy skirmishing continued till after dark by the advance of both forces.

A telegram received here at ten o'clock this morning, reports the enemy still near Pulaski, in force, and that cavalry fighting has been going on all the morning.

Reinforcements having arrived, the probabilities are that a general engagement will take place to-day.

LATER.

A dispatch from Columbia says on that day (Monday, 26th,) Biffle was at Lawrenceburg, with 700 men and two pieces of artillery. The report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, was captured is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its defense, if attacked.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Brig.-Gen. Newton, in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Steedman, to-day was assigned to the District of Etowah. Forrest captured Athens, Ala., and destroyed the Elk River bridge, and Sulphur, the trestle is captured, burned at d the garrison of the stockade (colored) captured.

The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad has not been disturbed, and ample provisions have been taken to keep uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta.

Dispatches from the telegraph operator at Pulaski to the Captain of the military telegraph here says General Rousseau, heavily pressed by Forrest, is slowly falling back. An attempt is reported being made by the enemy, with three thousand men and six pieces of artillery, to flank General Rousseau. Heavy skirmishing has taken place all day. The enemy advancing, and our infantry and cavalry reported in line of battle, and would attack the rebels.

Scouts at Franklin, Tenn., report Col. Biffle with a large force of Wheeler's men to be between Williamsport and Hillsboro.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Skirmishing with the rebel forces under Forrest continued all day. Rousseau fell back two miles from Pulaski, but repulsed the enemy, and holds the position of the town up to 7 p. m. to-day.

The enemy have advanced their skirmish line to within half a mile of ours. They will probably advance three lines and attack in the morning.

Our loss in to-day's fighting will not exceed eighty men.

Prisoners were captured in Marshall county, on the way to McMinnville, with dispatches for Cerro Gordo Williams, who was to unite with Forrest. These stated that Forrest had twenty pieces of artillery, and about 7,000 men. Six regiments were reported to have been sent him from Wheeler's force.

Rousseau, by a strategic movement, invited an attack from the rebel commander, but he did not respond.

The telegraph is in working order to Pulaski.

It is rumored at Chattanooga that two trains were captured on Monday by the rebel forces at Big Shanty, on the Chattanooga railroad.

An officer just from the front confirms this statement.

Col. J. L. Donaldson, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of the Cumberland, has organized the entire force of that department, amounting to over 7,000 men, comprising eight regiments. Arms and equipments have been furnished them. They are in readiness at a moment's notice to co-operate with the regular troops whenever occasion may require.

Great praise is due the chief of this department for the energy and zeal displayed in bringing into action this effective branch of the service.

The 173d and 174th Ohio (hundred day men) arrived in this city to-day.

Capt. W. Moon, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gens. Granger and Miller, is ordered to the Army of the Potomac, on the staff of Gen. Birney.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Removal of the Residents—Gen. Sherman's Dispatch to a News Agent.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 26.

The following, which belongs to the testimonials from the authorities at Atlanta, has just been received in continuation and in conclusion of the subject. I send you a copy of the Mayor's letter.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

THE REBEL MAYOR'S LETTER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864.

On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Ward, Col. Colburn, Col. Tidball, Maj. Beck, Capt. Matt, Capt. Bower, Capt. Pinney and other officers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizens, and in transacting my private business, for their kindness to me and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make in the duration of the delicate and arduous duties devolving on me as Mayor of the city.

Respectfully,
JAS. M. CALHOUN, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.

To the Louisville Agent of the New York Associated Press:

Your press dispatches of the 21st embrace one from Macon of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta with the addition that they were robbed of everything before being sent from the rebel lines. Of course that is false and it is idle to correct it so far as the rebels are concerned for they purposed it as a falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is during the truce 446 families were moved South, making 705 adults, 860 children, and 79 servants, with 1,651 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family of which I have a perfect recollection by name and article. At the end of the truce Col. Warner, of my staff, who had a general supervision of the business, received from Major Clare, of Gen. Hood's staff, the following letter:

ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 2, 1864.

COLONEL—Our official communication is about to cease will you permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse.

Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesy and in many instances your positive kindness,

I am, with respect, your ob't. servant,

(Signed) W. T. CLARE,
Maj. Gen. and A. G. of Lieut-Gen. Hood's staff.
To Lieut-Colonel Willard Warner, of Maj-Gen. Sherman's staff.

I would not notice this, but I know the people of the North who are liable to be misled by a falsehood circulated for special purpose and by a desperate enemy, will be relieved by the assurance that not only care, but a kindness has been extended to families who lost their homes by acts of their male protectors.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fall in Gold and Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—At the auctions of dry goods to-day, there was a marked fall in prices, amounting to 25@30 per cent less than the regular prices three weeks ago.

Gold opened steadier this morning, and the price has been sustained by the heavy purchases to cover shorts. There is a great scarcity of cash gold upon which ¼ per cent is readily paid. It opened at 193, rose to 194⅛, and declined to 193.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—There were rather lively times among importers, auctioneers and buyers generally, owing to the feverish state of political and financial affairs. Many kinds of goods fell some 10, 20 and twenty-five per cent. For instance, poul de chevres (woolen fillings), which two weeks ago brought 85c, were knocked down to-day at 50c, some lots being consequently withdrawn. Inferior qualities of some articles heretofore commanding from 80 to 80c went down to 40@45c. A few lots of 40-inch baggings and burlaps sold at from 12 to 20 per cent below average prices. Domestic goods firm in comparison with foreign articles.

The panic in gold unsettled everything, and in a few cases the fall was 33 to 40 per cent from the regular prices of three weeks ago.

The reduction in rates for domestic goods not so large.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Gold closed this p. m. at 190⅝.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Gold to-night, 190.

FROM MOBILE.

Our Fleet Near Mobile—Official Advices from Farragut.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Fort Morgan, from Mobile Bay the 16th, has arrived. Our iron-clads and gunboats were then near Mobile, but no attack had yet been made on the city.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The Navy Department has received details from Admiral Farragut of the successful expedition up Fish River. On the return the vessels were attacked from Peter's Bluff, at one of the sharp bends of the river by fifty or sixty rebels, who had felled trees across the stream. The fire was returned, and our vessels passed through with the loss of one officer and two men killed.

Admiral Farragut says he is successfully engaged in removing the torpedoes. He has thus far succeeded in taking up seventy-one.

FROM MEXICO.

Victories by the Mexicans—Durango Occupied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer John L. Stevens brings advices from Northwestern Mexico to Sept. 15th, and $207,000 in bullion.

The Mexican troops are reported to have achieved decided successes in Durango. The city of that name has probably been re-occupied by the French, who are greatly outnumbered.

Eight to ten thousand acres of cotton are under cultivation in Sinaloa, with fine prospects.

Four men had been killed by lightning at Mazatlan.

Peace Rumors from Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Several prominent Georgians, refugees, now here, are confident that some kind of arrangement will soon be effected between Gov. Brown and Gen. Sherman, through which Georgia will seek to get out of the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Concerning the reported peace negotiations in Georgia, the *Evening Post* says: General Sherman, we are authorized to say, will not negotiate, except on the terms precedent of an unconditional submission of the rebels in Georgia to the Government of the Union, the fullest acknowledgment of its rights and open admission that the war against the Union was what Alex. H. Stephens declared it would be in 1860—a blunder and a crime.

The *Post* says: If the Georgia authorities will accede to these preliminaries, Gen. Sherman will meet them frankly and cheerfully.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Highly Interesting Summary of Louisiana and Gulf Matters.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The steamer Warsaw, from New Orleans 21st, has arrived. The steamers Cromwell, Morro and Nada were all to sail for New York on the 24th.

The steamship Commander, which left New York on the 3d, had not arrived, and some uneasiness was felt in consequence.

The gunboat Selma, from Mobile, arrived at Pontchartrain on the 21st. The rams Tuscaloosa and Nashville were reported to have gone to Montgomery, Ala., but the report was not credited. It was believed they had gone up the Spanish River, to get a nearer position to Mobile.

The steamer Gertrude, laden with cattle and commissary stores, and two hundred mules and fifty bales of cotton, sunk at College Point, on the Mississippi River, on the 20th. Five passengers were missing. The bodies of two ladies were recovered.

The official announcement of Gov. Hahn gives the total vote cast for and against the new Constitution, aggregating 6,836 for it and 1,566 against it. The Governor's proclamation declares the Constitution henceforth the ordained and established law of Louisiana.

Cotton stands still. Provisions and produce are extremely dull.

A fire at Baton Rouge on the 21st destroyed a large block of buildings.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent has the following: The Trans-Mississippi rebels, numbering 25,000, are moving towards Missouri.

The Louisiana Legislature meets in two weeks. United States Senators are to be elected by it. They will be Governor Hahn and perhaps General Banks.

It is rumored that Major General Hurlbut will be assigned to the command of the Gulf Department.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The City of Baltimore arrived up at 8:30 o'clock. The statement that Semmes was to have a vessel is contradicted.

The *Daily News* says: Federal successes reduce the proceedings of the Chicago Convention to comparative insignificance.

The rebel loan declined three per cent.

The new rebel loan, lately commenced, is a bonus one.

Messrs. Lines & Moutz, in the American trade, have suspended.

The English papers are generally discussing the prospects of peace. Most of them seeming to take the view that peace by an armistice is highly probable.

The rebel loan recovered half per cent on the 14th instant, owing to doubts thrown on the fall of Atlanta.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged. It is stated that Denmark, encouraged by the western powers, refuses the cession of North Schleswig unless it is sanctioned by the votes of the people.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry has been accepted.

The *Times* further says, the Chicago Convention professes to stand by the Union as devoutly as the Republicans themselves, and we can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago shrink from blurting out the fact that the South must go free; but on what grounds or with what expectation of success could the Confederates now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them. It appears to us more probable the Democrats should have disgusted their genuine policy than that the people of the South should have evinced any readiness to compromise. It is more than likely an armistice will be the first step towards a perception of the truth. The North after finding the South cannot be coerced will find also it can't be persuaded, and the reflection, encouraged by interval, will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they can't obtain, rather than recur to what has already been proved, a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it.

The *Herald* thinks that even if Mr. Lincoln should be a second time chosen President, the attitude of the Democratic party encourages the hope that in the present temper of the people, even Republicans will hesitate ere they make the fatal plunge into another year of war.

The *Morning Post*, (Government organ,) says the Southern Confederacy is now, and has been since the commencement of the war, as independent a people as the Northern Confederacy, and no thing remains for the latter but to conclude, with what grace it may, the political unity of the new republic.

On the 13th, Paris Bourse inactive; Rentes closed at 66f. 75c.

The sitting of the Peace Conference was held in Vienna on the 13th.

The *Times*, in conclusion, says: The world has been much misled if the Democratic party is not the strongest party in the Northern States—strong enough, in the absence of any unexpected event, to carry in November its candidate for the Presidency, and to impress its policy, in the interval, upon the existing Administration. Still, it must not be forgotten that the Republicans will be reluctant to retire from power. Their only moral success may once more place them in the ascendant, and if they should deem a peace policy undesirable, they will enjoy all the advantages of actual office in maintaining the opposite policy.

The London *Times* continues sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, and says:

"We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond the reach of controversy. We said the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusions."

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17, 1864.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales. Market irregular and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Bacon firm.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1864.

CONSOLS—Closed at 87⅞@88 for money and stocks. Ill. C. 44@43 discount; Erie 42.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Examination of Dodd, the Son of Liberty—The Rebel Plot in the North—Another Link in the Chain of Treason—Important Discovery and Arrest—Patent Rockets, Greek Fire and Bomb Shells for the Sons of Liberty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Commission for the trial of Dodd resumed business this afternoon, Brig. Gen. Colgrove, presiding. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government was commenced.

Felix G. Stidger testified that he was sent by the authorities to learn particulars of the Sons of Liberty. Dr Bowles gave him the first information. He was initiated into the order about the fifth of June, and was instructed in the third degree by Harrison the Grand Secretary. He met Dodd in the office of Bingham, the editor of the *Sentinel*. He had a letter of introduction from Judge Bullitt to Dodd, which letter was produced in Court. Dodd told the witness then that Coffin, a Government detective must be assassinated. Dodd, Harrison, Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphreys and H. J. Gatling, were connected in this matter. The Sons of Liberty was a military organization, and in it Coffin's murder was decided upon.

Coffin was expected to be at Hamilton, Ohio, at the meeting when Vallandigham returned, and was to be murdered then and there. Dodd asked who'd go there with him to do the job. McBride, of Evansville, volunteered, and Dodd, the witness, Bowles, and Milligan went to Hamilton, but Coffin was not there.

Two meetings were held on that day. At the evening meeting it was expected that a definite time would be set for a general uprising, and to seize the arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and release and arm the rebel prisoners with the arms taken from the arsenals.

The number of the order was calculated to be 75,000 in Indiana. Illinois was counted in for a large number, and Missouri was almost unanimous. Ohio was not much counted on.

He saw Bowles at Louisville. He was there experimenting with R C. Bocking in making hand grenades and Greek fire to be used in destroying Government property. Bowles said it had destroyed the Government warehouse at Louisville, and Government steamers. Dodd told witness that during the Chicago Convention they should seize the depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, also the arsenals, arm prisoners, and members of order and unite at Louisville. The uprising was to be general. The date was not definitely fixed, as they were divided in regard to waiting for the rebel army to co-operate with them.

At another conference it was agreed to go ahead on the 15th or 16th of August. The design of the movement was to carry a portion of the States into the Southern Confederacy.

The constitution, rituals, &c., of the order and roll of members in Indianapolis found in Dodd's office was exhibited to witness and pronounced genuine.

Without concluding the examination of Stidger, the court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Among the persons recently arrested at Indianapolis in connection with the treasonable proceedings of the society of the Sons of Liberty, was one Captain Bocking, who it seems figured pretty extensively in helping that society, or secret order, to obtain deadly missiles, with which they proposed to further their infamous designs. This Captain Bocking admitted himself to be the inventor of a new kind of shell or hand grenade, with which Greek fire could be advantageously used, which, as he said, was used in firing the Government magazines at St. Louis. Major H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate of this Department, who was at Indianapolis all of last week, there procured additional information which led him to believe that a certain party in this city had taken a contract to make a thousand of these hand grenades for certain agents of the Sons of Liberty. He also ascertained that with another person in this city might be found a sample of each of the articles enumerated in the head of this article, in accordance with which the contract referred to was to be filled satisfactorily.

Accordingly, on Saturday last, Government detectives were set to work in this city, and they succeeded not only in finding the samples and arresting the man, one Alex. Johnson, in whose possession they were.

These implements of destruction are of the most formidable character, consisting of a hand grenade, a conical shell an inch in diameter at the base, and about six inches long, intended to fit on the end of a rocket, and a model of a peculiar rocket battery to be used in discharging, say a dozen at a time, of these shell rockets.

FROM DETROIT.

British Troops Arrived at Windsor—The Draft in Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Six companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles, mustering over six hundred men, arrived at Windsor this evening, from Montreal. They bring with them four Armstrong guns, caissons, ambulance wagons, &c. These troops are reported to be sent here for the purpose of preventing any further rebel raids on our lake commerce.

The draft commenced in this city this afternoon. Sixty-four men were drafted in the Third and Fourth Wards. It will be resumed to-morrow in the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

An anxious but good natured crowd witnessed the proceedings, which were conducted with the utmost quiet and good order.

From Newark—Troubles of a Secesh Editor.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 27.—E. M. Fuller, editor of the *Daily Journal* of this city, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at Trenton, on the charge of publishing articles in July last counselling resistance to the draft.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Tumble—Loyal Rejoicings.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 26.—Gold opened with symptoms of great weakness, the price being 5 below the lowest figure of Saturday.

At 10 a. m. the price was 192, and in less than half an hour had touched 185, on the reported surrender of Mobile.

It soon rallied, however, and sold at from 189½@193.

The city is again covered with national colors which are flying from every building of any importance. A demonstration is to be held to celebrate the fall in the price of gold, produced by the series of victories which have recently hurried the Union arms.

THE WAR RESISTOR.

Resignation of Postmaster General Blair.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BLAIR.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept 24.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864.

When the resolution of the late Baltimore Convention, declaring that they deemed it essential to the general welfare that harmony shall prevail in the national councils, and regarding as worthy of public confidence and official trust, those only who endorsed the principles in the series of resolutions which should characterize the Administration of the Government, was, shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster General Blair, he at once virtually tendered his resignation, which was not formally made and accepted until to-day, as will be seen from the following correspondence. It is understood that ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, will be his successor.

THE PRESIDENT TO MR. BLAIR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1864.

Hon Montgomery Blair:

MY DEAR SIR: You have generously said to me more than once, that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this proceeds from no dissatisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend. [A few words were here lost by the telegraph operator.] It would only make trouble in your Department and in those of some others. It is not too much to say that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post-Office, I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith.

Yours as ever,
A. LINCOLN.

MR. BLAIR TO THE PRESIDENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have read your note of this date referring to my offers to resign whenever you should deem it advisable for the public interests that I should do so, and stating that in your judgment that time has now come. I therefore formally tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General. I cannot take leave of you without renewing the expressions of my gratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your conduct toward.

Yours very truly,
M. BLAIR.

To the President.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of President Lincoln to Gen. Grant—The Reply.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.—The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieutenant General Grant, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs:

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON April 30, 1864.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased with this. I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you.

While I am very anxious that any great disaster or capture of our men in great numbers shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it. And now with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CULPEPPER C. H., Va., May 1, 1864.

To the President:

Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and the satisfaction for the past in my military administration, is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, and have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty. Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked.

Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

FROM HAMILTON CO., ILL.

Glorious Meeting at McLeansboro and Benton—The Fire Among the Egyptians.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MCLEANSBORO, Hamilton Co., Sept. 24, 1864.

The Mass Meeting at Benton, Franklin Co., on Friday afternoon, was a perfect ovation to Lincoln and the Union. On arriving from Mt. Vernon, we found the town full of people, flags were flying and all seemed inspired with life and energy. Soon after 12 o'clock, a large delegation arrived from Frankfort, headed by Captain Cox's Du Quoin band, followed by a car drawn by six horses and filled with young ladies, representing the States of the Union, magnificently dressed in red white and blue. As the long procession wound through the streets, the crowd loudly cheering, it seemed that all Egypt had joined in one enthusiastic mass of patriotism, to crush out treason and Copperheads. At 2 o'clock the meeting was organized by appointing Judge Braxton Parish, a life long Democrat, President, after which the Hon. D. L. Phillips made one of his logical crushing arguments, showing conclusively that every Douglas Democrat, and every patriot, in such times as these, could only be found on the side of the Union and the Constitution. His dissection of local political tricksters told with terrible effect upon the bogus Copperhead Democracy.

Mr. Brose, of the Chicago TRIBUNE followed, proving that the Democratic party were the originators of the war, and hence that they were unfit should be trusted with the control of the Government.

Both speeches were cheered to the echo, and the people dispersed in the best possible spirits.

The meeting here this afternoon was not quite so large as the one at Benton, but the Court House crowded to its utmost capacity. Never were loyal sentiments more cordially approved, and as Messrs. Phillips and Brose charged some of the horrors of the war upon the Copperhead Democracy, the people seemed almost wild with excitement and delight.

The northern portions of the State must look to their laurels or Southern Illinois will furnish the banner County in this glorious contest for the salvation of the nation.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

The Opening Day at Burlington Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Saturday, Sept. 27.

OPENING DAY.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society was opened in this city this morning. The weather in the earlier part of day was dark and lowering, with strong symptoms of an equinoctial storm; but towards noon it cleared up, and is now as bright and beautiful as heart could wish.

The day has been devoted to the Fair, and the promise is good for a very successful exhibition.

The entries are not nearly completed, but already there is an excellent show of stock sheep and agricultural implements.

The display of horses and swine is not so good, while fruit, especially apples and grapes, fill a large and attractive space.

Sewing machines are fully represented, including the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Wilcox & Gibbs, &c., while pianos are abundant.

The attendance has been very large for the opening day, and to-morrow and the day following large crowds are expected, not only from the interior of Iowa, but from Illinois. The prospect is every way cheering for a very successful exhibition.

PERSONAL.

There are a large number of distinguished gentlemen here, among whom are Gov. Yates, of Illinois, Gov. Stone, Senator Grimes, Hon. John A. Kasson, Gen. Lauman, Marshal Hoxie, and nearly all the Iowa State officers.

SANITARY FAIR.

In connection with the State Exhibition, a Sanitary Fair, under the control of the Iowa Sanitary Commission, was opened at Grimes' Hall last evening. The ladies have adorned the Hall with excellent taste and judgment. The opening ceremonies consisted of some excellent music by a well trained choir, a most eloquent invocation by Rev. Dr. Gattier, and an excellent speech by Gov. Yates of Illinois. The Governor spoke for more than an hour, and was warmly applauded.

POLITICAL.

There is not much excitement in Iowa on political questions, but then there is a strong feeling among the loyal people, which will be manifest in the November election as the necessary incentive to excitement.

There is hardly such a thing as a McClellan or peace party in Iowa. If there is, it dare not show its head, and will not. If the loyal men had anything to fight there would be heavy and repeated blows delivered, but they have not, and will not be.

Last year Gov. Stone was elected by about 30,000 majority. This year Lincoln will have 4,000 over Gov. Stone's majority, and it might be 10,000 or 15,000 more if the Peace Sneaks would but hoist their banner and make a show of fight.

Six good and true Union men will be returned to Congress.

TERRIFIC TORNADO IN COLES COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Sept. 24, 1864.

A terrific tornado passed over this section of the State yesterday at about 5 o'clock p. m. Its approach was heralded by a dense black cloud rising rapidly in the west and rushing with fearful velocity over the prairie nearly due east, accompanied by tremendous discharges of electricity, which fairly shook the earth like an earthquake. It struck the Central Railroad track at Mattoon, unroofing and blowing down buildings and carrying away every movable thing in its path, but most fortunately and incomprehensibly inflicting no serious injury upon any one. A loaded freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, going north, was lifted bodily and turned over beside and across the track. Some of the cars were smashed to splinters, while others were merely unroofed and the freight little injured. One car was carried half a mile. Bales of cotton, hogsheads of tobacco, barrels of flour, and fragments of the cars were strewn over a large extent on either side of the track. The clearing of the ruins occupied the whole night, and the trains were detained. Singularly no one was hurt on this train which was so completely demolished.

This section of the State has always been subject to these terrible visitations. It is a vast expanse of prairie, presenting no resistance to the circumlocutive force of the atmosphere in motion. It will always be subject to such accidents till the prairies are planted with forests, a measure alike [illegible] safety, beauty and the material [illegible] the country.

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN.

Sketch of his Military Career.

Philip Henry Sheridan, to whom the country is indebted for the great [illegible] Virginia, is a native of Perry county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish parentage, as was General Jackson, born in the year 1831, being now only thirty-three years old. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in July, 1853, and at that time entered the army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of the [illegible] United States Infantry. During the years 1853, '4 and '5 he served in the [illegible] campaigns in Texas; and in July of the last named year, after serving [illegible] command of one of the [illegible] harbor, he was ordered to [illegible] surveys on the Pacific coast [illegible] from that service to take part in the campaign against the Indians, in Oregon Territory. In the severe campaign [illegible] Rains he greatly distinguished himself, and was highly praised by his [illegible] gallant and meritorious conduct in the fight at the cascades of Columbia, April 28, 1856.

For the part he took in the [illegible] the Indian troubles in Oregon [illegible] very warmly eulogized by Gen. Scott, the General-in-Chief of the army. [illegible] breaking out of the rebellion [illegible] Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry [illegible] for several months in St. Louis as President of a Military Commission convened at that place. In December, 1861, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then operating in Southern Missouri and afterwards in Arkansas under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. He remained with that army until after the great battle of Pea Ridge in the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Halleck, then in command of the army before Corinth.

In May, 1862, he was offered and accepted the command of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and from this time he was in prominent, and his great merit as a soldier in active field service was rapidly developed. Three days after he assumed command (May 30th) he fought and defeated a considerable body of rebel cavalry near Corinth. In some ten days after this he was entrusted with the command of a brigade of cavalry, and on the 1st of July he vindicated the choice of his commander by fighting and defeating a rebel cavalry force of nine regiments under the notorious Chalmers. This action was so brilliant that it won for him the star of a brigadier. Thus in one month he won his way by sheer force of active and meritorious service, from the rank of major to that of general officer. In September, of the same year, he was given the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, then operating under Buell in Kentucky. He fought his brigade with distinguished gallantry and success in the severe battle at Perryville, in October of that year; and again, with still greater distinction, under Gen. Rosecrans in the victorious Murfreesboro campaign in December, 1862, and January, 1863. His services at this time were of such distinguished merit that he was made a Major General, to date from December 31, 1862. From that time on his career in the Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaigns of Gen. Rosecrans, in the Chattanooga and Mission Ridge campaign under Gen. Grant, and in the great campaign of the Army of the Potomac, commencing in May, 1864, all the time as a most accomplished and successful General of a corps of cavalry, is still so fresh in the memory of the people as to render more particular mention unnecessary.

His dashing expedition to the rear of the rebel lines near the Wilderness, in May last, his destructive foray on the Virginia Central Railroad, in June, and his almost ubiquitous operations against the enemy, with his splendid cavalry he had imbued with his own soldierly spirit, made him the terror of Lee's army in the early months of the campaign.

In all his various employments, whether as a subaltern in an Indian campaign, in the difficult executive duties of the Quartermaster's office, as the Colonel of a cavalry regiment, as the General of an infantry division, as the General of a cavalry corps, or in a still higher and more responsible position of commanding General of an independent army in the field, Philip Henry Sheridan, now Major General, and Brigadier in the regular army by appointment, has shown himself a thorough and accomplished soldier, and most deserving of the laurel wreath the victories of Winchester and Fisher's Hill will bind upon his brow.

The *Tribune* is very unhappy because the [illegible] prefer Lincoln to McClellan.

The rebels are right. As their chief organ [illegible] "We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Union—"—*New York World.*

If they can make better terms with Lincoln then the peace will be more satisfactory and enduring; and as the Copperheads are frantic to stop the war, is it not better to let Lincoln negotiate it than McClellan, if the rebels prefer dealing with him? It is decidably true that Lincoln can make better terms of peace than McClellan. His terms are very simple, viz: Submission to the Constitution and the laws. This secures complete Union on the basis of freedom, disposes forever of the suicidal heresy of "State Sovereignty" and the "right of secession." Peace made on these terms would be infinitely better for the "South" than one acknowledging rebel independence which would be a curse to them if they got it. The "chief organ" is right. Lincoln is the man to make the terms of peace. All prefer "an anti-slavery fanatic" to a tardily, dirt-eating dough-face.

Backs It Up.

A few days since, a Washington correspondent of a Western German paper, stated in one of his letters that Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was willing to back up his assurance of Lincoln's election with a [illegible]. The Teutonic compositor dignified the figures by extending the amount to [illegible]. Whereupon a secesh capitalist of Louisville "makes up a pool," and replies that he is ready to match the augmented figures. It was rather more small change than the Congressman had to his credit in bank, but certain financial friends, hearing of the circumstance, have tendered the greenbacks, and insist that the Louisville man shall be accommodated, and have already deposited $50,000 as a forfeit for the fulfillment of the stipulations within thirty days. Their only fear is that Louisville will be found [illegible] alive.

Out at Last.

In the joint discussion which took place at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Friday last, Governor Morton succeeded in extorting from his competitor what he has long sought in vain—an unequivocal expression of his sentiments in regard to an armistice. Mr. McDonald said hostilities ought to cease instantly and totally, and that not another blow should be struck until an effort had been made to bring about a permanent peace. That Mr. McDonald was in favor of abandoning the war has long been evident to every thinking man who has watched his evasions on the stump when asked to define his position; all that is new is his avowal of the fact.

☞ A gentleman who by nature and education has always committed himself to the Democratic party has of late been urged by his friends to be grievously [illegible] mind as to the course of duty [illegible] time when there are two [illegible] [illegible] both of which he is [illegible] [illegible] military and a political [illegible] It is to be supposed that [illegible] from his perplexity of mind [illegible] indicated by a remark which he made to a friend, who said to him "[illegible] course, you will go for the Chicago platform and its nominee?" "No," was the reply. "My only son is fighting [illegible] than myself, is fighting in the Federal army, and I cannot bring myself to [illegible] that I should stay at home and vote [illegible] the cause for which he is suffering."

☞ If Mr. Lincoln is "honest" [illegible] pay himself his salary in gold [illegible] other creditors have to content [illegible] depreciated greenbacks?—*N. Y. World.*

Mr. Lincoln pays himself in greenbacks" and not in "gold [illegible] invests his savings in Federal [illegible] *World* knows it was lying when [illegible] assertion.

☞ It is reported that a chaplain [illegible] dan's army on the Sunday prior [illegible] ry, gave out the following hymn:

Early, my God, without delay,
I haste to seek thy peace;
And preached a sermon from the [illegible]
that seek me, early, shall find [illegible]

☞ The story that the Government ordered the branding of recruits [illegible] and-out Copperhead lie. [illegible] Surgeons branded a few "bounty [illegible] on their own responsibility, [illegible] it was known at Washington, [illegible] partment issued peremptory orders [illegible] the barbarous act. But the [illegible] run the rounds till after election.

☞ Imagine Sheridan addressing [illegible] beyond Winchester: "Boys, I [illegible] by the Chicago Democratic [illegible] say to you that after four [illegible] ure to restore the Union by [illegible] of war,' the 'sympathy of [illegible] party is heartily and earnestly [illegible] you.'" "Beyond Winchester" [illegible] mighty unsafe place for the [illegible] vention about that time.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"It is stated that Gen. Grant [illegible] Chicago platform and McClellan's [illegible] acceptance very much, and [illegible] opinions freely on the subject [illegible] of the opinion that Lincoln [illegible] elected. It is apparent that [illegible] becoming 'abolitionized' [illegible]

[illegible] Col. F. J. Pickett's regiment, [illegible] that he is beginning [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] publicans. Twelve months [illegible] great apparent changes in his [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

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Cox and Long,
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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor	RICHARD J. OGLESBY
For Lieut. Governor	WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State	SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor	O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc.	NEWTON BATEMAN.

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BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

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2—ABSON S. MILLER.	9—WILLIAM WALKER.
3—JOHN V. EUSTACE.	10—THOS. W. HARRIS.
4—JAMES S. POOLE.	11—N. M. MCCURDY.
5—JOHN I. BENNETT.	12—HENRY S. BAKER.
6—WM. T. HOPKINS.	13—ZADAS S. CLIFFORD.
7—FRANKLIN BLADES.	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
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For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
For Representatives in the Legislature, Fifty-[illegible] District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
[illegible] District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, E. S. [illegible]
[illegible] District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, [illegible] STEVENSON.

General Oglesby's Appointments.

The following list of appointments has been made for October for Gen. Oglesby:

[illegible], Fayette county	Monday, Oct. 10
[illegible], Marion county	Wednesday, Oct. 12
[illegible], Randolph county	Thursday, Oct. 13
[illegible], Jackson county	Friday, Oct. 14
[illegible], Alexander county	Saturday, Oct. 15
[illegible], Williamson county	Monday, Oct. 17
[illegible], Gallatin co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19
[illegible], White county	Thursday, Oct. 20

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

[illegible] McDonough Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 5
[illegible] Fulton Co.	Friday, Oct. 7
[illegible] Warren Co.	Saturday, Oct. 8
[illegible] Henderson Co.	Monday, Oct. 10
[illegible] Mercer Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
[illegible] Rock Island Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12
[illegible] Henry Co.	Thursday, Oct. 13
[illegible] Grundy Co.	Friday, Oct. 14
[illegible] Livingston Co.	Saturday, Oct. 15
[illegible]	Monday, Oct. 17
[illegible] McLean Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshal for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

[illegible], Johnson Co.	Friday, Sept. 30
[illegible], Union Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1
[illegible], Jackson Co.	Monday, Oct. 3

D. Richards' Appointments.

[illegible], Henry Co.	Monday, Oct. 3
[illegible], Bureau Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 4
[illegible], Whiteside Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 5
[illegible], Whiteside Co.	Thursday, Oct. 6
[illegible] Grove, Whiteside Co.	Friday, Oct. 7
[illegible], Ogle Co.	Monday, Oct. 10
[illegible], Ogle Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
[illegible], Lee Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12

J. H. W. Toohey.

The celebrated Irish orator, will speak as follows:

[illegible], Mason county	Friday, Sept. 30
[illegible], Cass county	Monday, Oct. 3
[illegible], Brown county	Tuesday, Oct. 4
[illegible], Adams county	Wednesday, Oct. 5

Committees will please furnish conveyance [illegible] point. JAS. P. ROOT.

J. Bennett's Appointments.

[illegible], Peoria Co., Thursday, Sept. 29.
[illegible], Peoria Co., Friday, Sept. 30.
[illegible], Knox Co., Saturday, Oct. 1.
[illegible], Henry Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4.
[illegible], Henry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 5.
[illegible], Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 24.
[illegible], Bureau Co., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
[illegible], Putnam Co., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
[illegible], Marshall Co., Thursday, Oct. 27.
[illegible], Peoria Co., Friday, Oct. 28.

Appointments for German Meetings.

CHARLES RUMINGS will speak as follows.

[illegible], Hancock Co.	Friday, Sept. 30.
[illegible], Hancock Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1.
[illegible], Hancock Co.	Monday, Oct. 3.
[illegible], Hancock Co.	Thursday, Oct. 6

Meetings in DeKalb County.

[illegible] B. Sillsbee, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings the evening, at the following places:

[illegible] Paw—Wednesday, October 12.
[illegible]—Tuesday, October 18.
[illegible]—Wednesday, October 19.
[illegible] Esq., of Sycamore, with D. B. James will speak as follows:
[illegible]—Friday, October 7.
[illegible]—Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Hon. Wm. M. Stone, Governor of Iowa, has accepted an invitation to speak at the Mass Meeting at [illegible] October 8th.

ARMY MATTERS.—There was considerable [illegible] in our local military circles yesterday, [illegible] upon an order received during the day [illegible] the Illinois hundred day troops to proceed to St. Louis.

[illegible] was wholly unexpected, and although [illegible] to some, it was acquiesced in [illegible] and cheerfulness scarcely to have [illegible] of men who had already served [illegible] days beyond their term of enlistment. [illegible] with a patriotism worthy of Illinois [illegible] they cheerfully stepped on the [illegible]. In all, ten regiments of one hundred [illegible] are ordered to Missouri; these being [illegible] number the 133d and 134th Chicago regiments, [illegible] Illinois, and the 11th Minnesota, [illegible] city. These were all ordered away [illegible] Alton Road, and the [illegible] Central to Centralia and [illegible] [illegible] Louis.

[illegible] some delay in furnishing the needed [illegible] up in the hour of going to [illegible] [illegible] gallant boys, and [illegible] soon pass away, and we [illegible] their return.

[illegible] Illinois, Col. F. J. Pickett's regiment, [illegible] Chicago [illegible] and then [illegible] regiment is about [illegible] The total loss is only 12.

Chicago Tribune.

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The following list of appointments has been made for October by Gov. Oglesby:

Cook, Paris county.....Monday, Oct. 10
Cook, for Cook county.....Tuesday, Oct. 11
Cook, Shelbyville county.....Thursday, Oct. 13
Cook, Effingham county.....Friday, Oct. 14
Cook, Vandalia.....Saturday, Oct. 15
Cook, Greenville.....Monday, Oct. 17
Cook, Hillsboro.....Tuesday, Oct. 18
Cook, Carlinville.....Wednesday, Oct. 19
Cook, Jacksonville.....Thursday, Oct. 20
Cook, Springfield.....Friday, Oct. 21

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. H. Kellogg will hold new mass meetings at the following times and places:

Pittsfield.....Wednesday, Oct. 5
Jacksonville.....Friday, Oct. 7
Mt. Sterling.....Saturday, Oct. 8
Rushville.....Monday, Oct. 10
Macomb.....Tuesday, Oct. 11
Monmouth.....Wednesday, Oct. 12
Galesburg.....Thursday, Oct. 13
Knoxville.....Friday, Oct. 14
Peoria.....Saturday, Oct. 15
Lacon.....Monday, Oct. 17
Ottawa, Mclean Co.....Wednesday, Oct. 19

Joint Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. Wm. Bross, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Senator, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Jonesboro.....Friday, Sept. 30
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Out at Last.

In the joint discussion which took place at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Friday last, between Gov. Morton and Mr. Voorhees, the latter succeeded in extorting from the former a declaration which has long sought in vain, an unequivocal expression of his sentiments in regard to an armistice. Mr. Donald said hostilities ought to cease instantly and totally, and that not a single shot should be struck until an effort had been made to bring about a peaceful settlement. That Mr. McDonald is in favor of abandoning the war has long been known to every thinking man who has witnessed his evasions on the stump when asked to express his position; all that is new is his admission of the fact.

☞ A gentleman who by seniority of position has always committed blunders in the Democratic party has of late been favored by his friends to be grievously addle-pated. His mind as to the course of duty for the Democracy at times when there are two conspicuous candidates, both of which are liable to dividing the Democracy, and a military and a political ticket, is to be suggested that he is suffering from his perpetually of mind, which is indicated by a remark which he made to a friend, who said to him, "If we are beaten, of course, you will go for the Chicago platform and its nominee." "Have I?" was the reply. "My only son, and he is in the army, and I cannot bring myself to believe that I should stay at home and vote the cause for which he's suffering!"

☞ Mr. Lincoln is "a bungler," and yet he himself his salary is said to be the largest of any President that ever occupied the White House. Mr. Lincoln pays himself $25,000 a year, and he invests his savings in Federal bonds. The World knows it was lying when it made the assertion.

☞ It is reported that a chaplain in Sheridan's army on the Sunday prior to the battle of Opequan, gave out the following hymn for the occasion:

Oh God, without delay
I haste to seek thy peace.

And preached a sermon from the text, "Lord, rebuke me, early, shall find me."

☞ The story that the Governor of Illinois ordered the branding of recruits on the cheek and cut Copperhead Democrats branded a new one. The surgeons branded a few, we suppose, on their own responsibility, but the fact is well known at Washington, that it was not known at Washington, that it was not a permanent issue or peremptory order. The barbarous act was left to the discretion of the surgeons, and they did not put the brand on the cheek, but on the hip, where the rascals could not see it, and where the recruits could not show it till after election.

☞ Imagine Sheridan advancing on Winchester: "Boys, I am going to whip the rebels out of Winchester; I am going to whip Chicago Democratic Convention out of existence; I am going to whip Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Cox and Long, Rynders and Seymour, Harris, of Maryland, Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and the lesser lights of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye-opener of the intentions of the Peace Snakes be placed in the hands of every loyal voter.

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Nominations for Cook County.

State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.
Clerk of Criminal Court—J. S. NELSON.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. NEWBERRY.
Judge—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
Judge of the Court of Twenty-fourth District—JOHN A. JAMES.
Representatives in the Legislature from Cook
District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. BUSHNELL, A. R. COOK.
District (South)—A. R. DOLTON, E. S. LEATHAM.
District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, JOHN STEVENSON.

Governor Oglesby's Appointments.

The following list of appointments has been made for October by Gov. Oglesby:

Cook, Paris county.....Monday, Oct. 10
Cook, for Cook county.....Tuesday, Oct. 11
Cook, Shelbyville county.....Thursday, Oct. 13
Cook, Effingham county.....Friday, Oct. 14
Cook, Vandalia.....Saturday, Oct. 15
Cook, Greenville.....Monday, Oct. 17
Cook, Hillsboro.....Tuesday, Oct. 18
Cook, Carlinville.....Wednesday, Oct. 19
Cook, Jacksonville.....Thursday, Oct. 20
Cook, Springfield.....Friday, Oct. 21

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. H. Kellogg will hold new mass meetings at the following times and places:

Pittsfield.....Wednesday, Oct. 5
Jacksonville.....Friday, Oct. 7
Mt. Sterling.....Saturday, Oct. 8
Rushville.....Monday, Oct. 10
Macomb.....Tuesday, Oct. 11
Monmouth.....Wednesday, Oct. 12
Galesburg.....Thursday, Oct. 13
Knoxville.....Friday, Oct. 14
Peoria.....Saturday, Oct. 15
Lacon.....Monday, Oct. 17
Ottawa, Mclean Co.....Wednesday, Oct. 19

Joint Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. Wm. Bross, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Senator, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Jonesboro.....Friday, Sept. 30
Cape Girardeau.....Saturday, Oct. 1
Benton, Franklin county.....Monday, Oct. 3

☞ Senator Douglas's last letter was addressed to Virgil Hickox, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois.

II. The South keep mable for the War—Extract from the Speech of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, before the Georgia Legislature, in 1861.

III. General Sherman's Letter to the Mayor of Atlanta.

The document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War?—The Republican Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 29, 1864—Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolutions—The Basis of the Federal Union—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace in Disunion—Secretary Seward's Letter—An official Statement that the South will have Disunion or Nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Mrs. Gen. E. B. Washburne—Gen. Grant's Opinion of His Individual Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of Letting the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton's Letter—Gen. McClellan's Opinion even the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Burnett's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Senator Douglas on the War—The last Letter he ever wrote—The South Responsible for the War—Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens—Important Letter from Gen. Sherman.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Benjamin, and Senator Douglas, and many other documents of vital interest not found in any other publication, forms a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and will be

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION PAMPHLET.

This is undoubtedly the most popular and effective document of the campaign. Over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold since the adjournment of the Convention, and the demand is unabated. It consists of gems of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which preference is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago *Times*. It gives the essence of the treasonable

Utterances of Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Cox and Long, Rynders and Seymour, Harris, of Maryland, Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser lights of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye-opener of the intentions of the Peace Snakes be placed in the hands of every loyal voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, special!y

Among Our Boys in the Army.

The MODERN "BUNKER HILL."

Sheridan's Brilliant Victory.

Rebel Loss 6,800—Our Loss 3,500.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.—Yesterday morning, contrary to all previous expectations, the Army of Western Virginia moved the rebel position along the line of the Opequan Creek, and after a desperate struggle of over twelve hours' duration, succeeded in driving the enemy from his strong intrenchments, totally routing the entire force under Breckinridge and Early, and capturing five pieces of artillery, fifteen stand of colors, 6,000 prisoners, 3,000 of whom are wounded, and killing over 800, all of whom are now lying on the field in our hands. The battle may fairly be considered one of the most desperate and important of this campaign, so successfully prosecuted by General Grant and his Lieutenants. Our troops behaved splendidly, charging furiously upon the most formidable positions with the most daring gallantry, carrying before their resistless onslaught like a line of the rebel position—and seized with rapidity guns, colors, and prisoners. While the battle lasted, it raged with great fury, and many instances of individual gallantry were observable. Our loss will not exceed 3,500 in killed and wounded, no prisoners being taken by the enemy. Four Generals of division on the rebel side were killed, and one seriously Wounded. Our forces are in possession of Winchester, and Gen. Sheridan is rapidly pushing up the Valley in hot pursuit of the retreating and defeated foe. A glorious success is thus ours.

OPENING THE BALL.

At precisely five o'clock yesterday morning, General Wilson's division of cavalry pushed up the Berryville Pike, and crossed the Opequan without serious opposition. Moving rapidly up the pike toward Winchester, they soon encountered the rebel line of skirmishers, and speedily drove them back into their field-works, thrown up by them in defense of the ford across the creek at that point. Firing in regular line, by brigade, the entire division moved forward in gallant style, and with a wild hurrah, charged the works themselves, and actually carried them at the very point of the saber, capturing some thirty or forty prisoners, and thus securing an undisputed passage of the Opequan for our infantry. This charge is considered one of the most daring on record; for it is not usual for cavalry to charge fortifications, and it reflects great credit upon the famous Third Division.

THE BATTLE

Immediately after the capture of the Invincibles commanding therefore, the Sixth Corps moved forward, having the trains in park on this side of the creek, and pushing up the pike toward Winchester some two miles, formed line of battle, throwing out a heavy line of skirmishers, the artillery attached to the corps following in the column. It is impossible to describe the line of battle movements of the different portions of their artillery Keep up a brisk fire, without inflicting any serious loss on our part. When at last every-thing was ready, the two corps moved slowly but steadily forward.

The advance of our troops was an imposing one. The different lines of battle marched forward with a composure truly gratifying, and almost as cool as on parade. The various Divisio, Brigade, and Regimental bannors flying gaily in the sunlight, with drums beating, enlivened the scene, and gave the spectacle a festive appearance seldom witnessed in the woody wilds of America. On, on, went our gallant boys, to victory and triumph.

The first line of battle had advanced but a few hundred yards when they received a heavy volley from the enemy, and soon became hotly engaged with the rebels, then some six hundred yards distant. Our battle line unanimously opening a searching fire, pitchbig shell and shot into the woods spoken of before with great rapidity, and harassing the rear columns of the enemy, and out-numbering the movements of reinforcements, which could be seen moving up.

At this time Gen. Sheridan rode along the lines, and was received with great enthusiasm by the men, and his presence seemed to animate them with renewed determination and an unflinching performance of their perilous duty.

Our troops continuing to move forward, despite the murderous fire of the enemy, they succeeded in getting within two hundred yards of the rebel lines, when solidrous cannonade broke out from some batteries hitherto concealed, and by their repeated discharges of grape and canister mowed down large numbers of our men. So heavy and destructive was the fire from these batteries that our advanced line was compelled to fall back, this movement only deranging the formation of the second and third lines of battle. The order was quickly given for the men to lie down, in order to avoid the effects of the sweep of grape that were plowing through their ranks.

Our artillery was then rapidly brought up and given commanding positions, from which they soon commenced a withering cannonading of the enemy's advanced position, under the protection of which our lines, thus reformed, again advanced, and after a desperate resistance on the part of the rebels, the enemy were compelled to fall back, and we once more gained the position we had lost. After this achievement both corps were ordered to lie down in the lines of battle as they then were, in order to await the arrival of Gen. Crook's command, which came up to the front lying in reserve on the eastern bank of the Opequan Creek. Gen. Crook was ordered to take up a position on the right of the 19th corps, with a view to check an expected attempt of the enemy to turn our right flank, who could be seen massing their troops on his left for that purpose. It was nearly 3 o'clock when Crook formed his line on our right, his second line being in rear of and supporting the 19th corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Torbett, at this juncture, came up very opportunely, bringing with him both Averill's and Merritt's divisions of the cavalry. They had been fighting all day along the Opequan, after crossing that stream at Burns' and Knox's Fords, meeting with strong bodies of the enemy, and succeeded in successfully and steadily driving everything before them. Their presence was greeted with great satisfaction, for now we had our entire force together.

THE GRAND CHARGE

Gen. Sheridan, having become satisfied with the disposition of his troops, now gave the signal for the grand and final charge that brought victory to our arms and added one more page to the glorious record of our gallant army. As the order was given, our line now over three miles long, advanced with long continued and hearty cheers, the sound of which rose strong and clear amid all the roar and crash of artillery and the hoarse and continuous rattle of musketry. The charge was made with a headlong impetuosity impossible to resist, and it was one that will compare favora'ly with any of the famous movements of a like character during the war.

Our men seemed animated by a sublime feeling of victory already in their grasp, and advanced with an eagerness seldom witnessed in even such old and well-tried soldiers. As our line pushed on, and drew nearer and nearer to the enemy's position, the battle raged still more fierce, and with a fury impossible to describe. The loss on both sides during those few fearful moments must have been very great, for the terrible roar of artillery, and the deep, sullen crash of musketry, told too plainly of the carnage that was in progress. At every volley, men could be seen dropping in every direction, and frequently the opposing lines could not have been many yards apart.

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

As we stood listening to the fearful roar and convulsion of the two contending armies, anxiously awaiting the result of the splendid charge of the infantry, then in progress, the bugles of the cavalry rang out "the charge," and thus began the closing event of the day. Moving out with the rapidity of an avalanche our gallant knights of the saber swept on, and thus aiding our invincible infantry by adding their own peculiar weight in the onslaught then being made upon the enemy's position, succeeded in gaining the splendid victory now in our hands. This last maneuver was a bunch for the rebels, and they were forced to fall back stubbornly, it is true, but still compelled to give way, and ultimately to break from our continued and determined efforts on their lines. The cavalry claim to have captured nine of the battle flags and two pieces of artillery. Gens. Custer and Merritt were conspicuous for the gallantry in which they led their commands into the charge. Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding the 1st Division, was, as usual with that gallant and fearless officer, foremost in the fight, and, I regret to say, he was killed instantly by a cannon-ball, while urging on his command. In him the country loses one of its bravest Generals.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The shattered and utterly demoralized divisions that go to make up General Early's Command broke and fled in utter rout and confusion, throwing away in their panic their arms and equipments, and whatever other impediments they happened to have on their persons, they started in all directions, pushing for the mountains and Winchester, others doggedly giving themselves up as prisoners. Large numbers of the enemy were captured by our forces during the disastrous retreat, and by this means swelled the heavy list of prisoners already in our hands.

TAKING POSSESSION OF WINCHESTER.

As the head of our column reached Winchester, the Union residents, consisting, of course, mostly of ladies, came out joyously and greeted our victorious soldiers with glad smiles and words of warm welcome for the deliverance that they which they have so triumphantly waved over their heads. You will remember I spoke in a former letter regarding the Union sentiment I found to be existing in that town, and I regretted several of that same little club of loyal ladies I mentioned at that time among those who welcomed our arms. They all agreed in saying that General Early's army is utterly demoralized and routed, and that his men pushed through with haggard faces and disordered looks, some, frantically tearing down the streets, throwing away everything that would impede flight, and seemingly only bent on a safe and speedy retreat.

Cannot be much less than nine thousand killed, wounded and missing, as Gen. Sheridan has just sent in to Gen. Stevenson, in charge of Harper's Ferry, a dispatch saying that he has taken three thousand prisoners, and I know that Sheridan's rights and lefts in Winchester will not fall far short of four thousand, besides the large number of dead now on the field and the immense number of wounded not yet counted to, will still more swell our gains. Among the losses of the enemy they have to enumerate four of their seven division Commanders as killed, three of whom are dead—Gens. Rhodes, Gordon and Ramseur, the other is Brig. Gen. Wharton. Gen. Bradley Johnson is also reported badly wounded.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. PAINE.

His Theory of "Eminent Domain."

His Idea of a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 26.

Gen. Paine is removed from the command of the District of Western Kentucky, and Brig. Gen. Sol. Meredith is here in his stead.

Owing to the bold, straightforward course pursued by Gen. Paine, the question arises "Why was he removed?" In the first place Gen. Paine was not removed, but ordered to turn over his papers and command to his successor Gen. Meredith, and report to Gen. Schofield at Atlanta. There are, as usual, two reports, in fact, grounds for two presumptions. The first is that Gen. Paine's cause was so bold, startling, and successful as to arouse the jealousies and fears of his commanding officer, that he would become so popular as to endanger the entire control of Kentucky. This is one idea. The second is that Government knowing his abilities as a lawyer, have wanted the services of Gen. Paine was not removed, but ordered to Atlanta, including probably the whole of Georgia. Whether fortunately or not Gen. Paine was not. He had when he received the order, but few days before completed a successful campaign for a week before, and was therefore to his room from the 8th to the 20th of September, when he took passage for his home, at Mokanda, Ill., his wife and Sargent Baker, of the 123d, accompanying him, where he will remain until his health is sufficiently restored to allow him to

The bona fides which underlie the administration of affairs in the district are worthy of sober consideration. Gen. Meredith is as thoroughly loyal as Gen. Paine or any other man, having attained his fidelity upon thirty-eight battle-fields. Yet he will operate in this district upon another plan—a plan nevertheless looking to the conservation of the interests of the country from rebellion. It will not be without profit to look a little into Gen. Paine's plan, and contrast it with the plan of others now in command.

The cardinal, outstanding, never-to-be-forgotten idea of Gen. Paine was that of the right of eminent domain possessed by the United States Government over every foot of her soil. The Government does not dictate what kind of crops a man shall raise. He may plant all corn, cotton, rice, or tobacco, if he has a clean title to the land, and has the supreme right to do what he pleases on it, so long as he is not unfriendly to his Government. The Government, in selling him his quarter section, could sell the rights and interests in that land, except the right of eminent domain, which it could not release; so long as it proffered a protectorate over its citizens. The Government could not sell for the benefit of such lands and chattels as suit him best. If he wants to dig gold he may go to California, and there find a code of laws framed to suit that locality and people. Does he desire to grow corn and raise beef cattle, the fertile fields of Illinois suggest him hither. If the lumber business is the object of his life, the pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin suit his interests.

For the production of cotton he is attracted by the luxuriant fields of Mississippi and South Carolina. But supposing he has a peculiar love for tobacco, wants to live where he can continually smell the rich aroma arising from the weed, his option, of course, be to the District of Western Kentucky, and there he finds the laws, people and climate all in harmony with his desires. Suppose now he wants to become a manufacturer. Massachusetts furnishes everything adapted to his business. It is for no one to say where he shall go, or what he shall do, so long as he is not unfriendly to his Government. He may disobey the State laws of Illinois as to Sunday, but he may also do all in his power in a proper way to amend them. But go where he will, do what he will, he has no right to be a traitor to the Government of the United States, or to aiming him a quarter section of land agrees to defend him in the possession of that land. If he should be threatened by a foreign power, his rights to that soil challenged, the Government will come to his aid aye, she will levy armies and build fleets in his defense. She will exert all her strength and consume all her treasures in his behalf. He is an integral part of his Government in fact, and when his rights and possessions are assailed, then the rights of every citizen in the Government are assailed, and they must stand or fall together. It matters not in what part of the Union the person is located, he is fighting for his country. To know that a citizen has been challenged in his right to the possession of his land by a foreign power, and she will protect him or die. The action then, from the very nature of the case is reciprocal, and the citizen is bound by every law of God and man to be true to the Government. The history of the past and the judgment of mankind have acknowledged no departure from this principle except when a government denied to certain citizens participation in the law-making power, or burdened him with grievous taxes without allowing him representation, remedy or redress in the legislative assembly, and only then, has he the right of revolution.

Here comes the tug of war. Dr. Singleton confounds that to her is the perfect right to hold such opinions and friendships as he pleases so long as he OWES his land and has a clear title from Government. The man who holds title to the land is responsible, and this is the beginning and end of the argument.

The pro-slavery officer contends that the man who denies the right of Government to eminent domain over every foot of its soil may yet be a loyal man, and is on his proselytes of loyalty entitled to protection as a citizen. Gen. Paine, upon the contrary, adjudges every man a traitor and a public enemy who denies the right of eminent domain, and refuses him the protection or acknowledgment of a citizen, holding that the individual forfeits his rights to his land and to protection, and becomes a public enemy, and must be treated as such until he shall give ware and substantial evidence of having abandoned his delusion. The Government and its officers have a right, aye, its their bounden duty, to compel the citizen to acknowledge this Government. James Buchanan said the Constitution gave him no power to defend the Republic. Gen. Paine, in a long array of facts, has shown Gen. Buchanan to be the scoundrel man who denied the right of eminent domain in South Carolina.

States, like individuals, are responsible for their acts. If the State of Illinois or Georgia passes an ordinance of secession, then, by the very act, it becomes a belligerent, and public enemy, forfeiting all rights and privileges that it formerly had. It denies the right of Government to eminent domain in that State, and it for four years it continues in this attitude, maintaining armies in the field, it cannot be conceived, that any reserved rights are left to that State, and it must evidently accept the terms proffered it by the conquering power.

Gen. Paine believes that the shortest route to peace is through the most stupendous preparations for war, and such a war, too, as will compel the rebels to acknowledge the rights of eminent domain by the Government, by every citizen. This done, all the rights and interests in that land, except the right of eminent domain, which it could not release, so long as it proffered a protectorate over its citizens, would be restored to them, and would be the benefit of such lands and chattels as suit him best. If he wants to dig gold he may go to California, and there find a code of laws framed to suit that locality and people. Does he desire to grow corn and raise beef cattle, the fertile fields of Illinois suggest him hither. If the lumber business is the object of his life, the pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin suit his interests.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CRUELTIES AND ATROCITIES OF THE REBELLION,

Compiled from the Most Authentic Sources, by Thos. L. Wilson.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."—*Peace and Disunion Platform of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.*

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The rule formerly was to slay without mercy, or reduce to a state of abject bondage, the unfortunate captive of war. The men who perpetrated such cruel and bloody deeds, even in the darkest age and places of the world, have been written in all history as barbarous, and their memory branded with infamy. Modern civilization and christianity, amongst most nations, have induced a better method. How far their influence has been manifested, under the auspices of the rebel Government, the brief, well authenticated statements of actual occurrences, recorded in the following pages, will show.

Surgeon Homiston was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run. He begged to be allowed to remain upon the field to take care of our wounded, but in vain. He stated that Dr. Dailey, of South Carolina, was sent to the field by Gen. Beauregard to take charge of our wounded, but would not allow us (Federal surgeons) to perform operations upon our own men, but had them performed by his assistants, young men—some of them with no more knowledge of what they attempted than an apothecary's clerk; "they performed the operations in a most horrible manner, some of them absolutely frightful;" there was no attention paid to the wounded, and it was impossible for them to get anything to eat; they lay through a drenching rain on Monday, the battle having occurred on Sunday, and a sultry sun on Tuesday, until Wednesday, before they were permitted to be removed, when their "wounds were completely alive with larvae;" some lay on the field for five days. Let it be remembered that this was at the outset of the contest, before repeated collisions had whetted the passions of the contending parties.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Surgeon Swalen testifies, that he was on the battle field ten or twelve days after the battle, and saw some of our men still unburied and entirely naked, having been robbed of their clothes by the rebels; (it seems unnatural that "HIGH-MINDED GENTLEMEN," chivalry, would steal, unless driven to it by necessity, which could not have been the case so early in the history of the Confederacy;) some of our men were buried face downward—an intended disgrace. Some of the graves had been opened by pushing rails beneath the bodies, to get the tops of the skulls to make drinking cups. One of these cups was found by a member of a New Jersey regiment, after our army advanced upon the forts, defended by "wooden guns," and which had kept McClellan at bay for eighteen months.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Dr. Ferguson, of New York, was fired upon when attending the wounded, and after he told them who he was, they brutally shot him in the leg. When he was carried off the field the jolting of the ambulance so hurt him, that he involuntarily groaned, whereupon a rebel officer rode up to him and threatened to blow his brains out if he repeated "his noise."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

General Ricketts testifies that when he lay on the field wounded, the passing rebels called out, "knock out his brains, the d—d Yankee." He heard of many of the prisoners who were bayoneted, and two or three shot after they arrived in Richmond.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Senator Sprague, who went to recover the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou, testified that he was told, when searching the battle ground, that the Colonel's body had been dug up, his head cut off, and his body burned. After thorough and repeated investigations, the Senator became fully satisfied that both of these gallant men did indeed suffer this unhallowed and barbarous rite of sepulchre at the hands of their own countrymen, who boast themselves gentlemen, *par excellence*, their chivalry, and that their's is the only genuine type of manhood on the face of God's green earth. The Senator corroborates the statement that many of our men were buried face downward, and similar outrages unheard of and unthought of, save among the unsanctified rites of pagan and savage nations. Heaven save us and the rest of mankind from such christianity, and such civilization, if their's is the only genuine. An official report of Judge Advocate General Holt, dated March 27, 1863, gives a heart-rending picture of the barbarities of the rebels upon twenty-two Federal prisoners, captured near Chattanooga. One of them was stripped, tied down to a stone, and whipped until life was nearly extinct. After whipping him, they brought a rope to hang him, but his life was finally spared. Eight of these men were hung, after having been tried by a court-martial and acquitted. But the authorities at Richmond over-ruled the court, and ordered them hung. From the breaking of the rope, after being once suspended, two of these unhappy victims were restored to consciousness; they begged for one hour of prayer and preparation for death, which was peremptorily refused, and the execution proceeded. What better is this than cowardly butchery? The remaining prisoners, reduced to fourteen, closely confined in jail at Atlanta, accidentally learned that it was determined by the Richmond government to hang them, and they laid a plan of escape. Eight succeeded, six entered our lines, two were never heard from. The following brief dispatch tells the story of the remaining six: "At the end of eleven months terminated their pitiless persecutions in the prisons of the South—persecutions [illegible] continued amid indignities and sufferings on their part, and atrocities on the part of the barbarous foe, which illustrates far more faithfully than any human language can express, the demoniac spirit of a revolt, every throb of whose life is a crime against the very race to which we belong."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

LIBBY PRISON.

At a meeting of Surgeons of the United States Army and Navy, a report was prepared November 26, 1863, and sent to the President, which contained the following facts: About one thousand officers of all grades, and from both branches of the service, are confined in Libby Prison, whose walls are unplastered, thus open to the full sweep of the winter winds, or closed with boards—rendering the place dark, dreary and loathsome in the extreme. None of the private soldiers are furnished with bedding of any kind. Belle Island contains six thousand three hundred prisoners, whose condition is wretched beyond all description. An insufficient number of tents to protect the men from the cold and rain, no blankets nor bedding given them by their captors. Only one Surgeon was assigned to the Island, who makes but one visit a day, and then does not enter the enclosures of the men. Such as are too sick to walk, never see him; they are hurried off to the hospital when their condition is absolutely helpless. An officer of high standing, who visited the Island, says the men followed him in crowds, and in the most eager tones begged of him for bread; many literally starved to death. Some days as high as fifty died, and from no other apparent cause. Officers, for the most trivial offences, were confined for weeks in dark, damp dungeons. Men were shot by the guards for standing near and looking out of the windows. Some were shot, others wounded, by the wanton wretches, who stood their guns on the floor beneath and fired through the floor overhead. To such extremities were these unfortunate men driven that in one instance a dog was killed and eaten; and the prisoners on the Island were known to hunt the gutters for bones, to suck from them nutriment to appease the terrible gnawings of hunger. These are facts, derived from personal observation, transpiring in a Christian community, among "high-toned gentlemen," but written right across the rebel Confederacy, dark as midnight and revolting as despair.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

FORT PILLOW.

The most revolting of all barbarities was that of Fort Pillow. The War Committee, after thorough inquiry into the conduct of Forrest and his murderous associates, report that the atrocities committed were not the result of passions excited by the heat of the conflict, but of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced. When the women and children were crossing the river by the aid of the Union gunboats, the rebel sharpshooters, mingled with and shielded by them, fired upon the officers and men. Like incarnate fiends as they are, they placed women in front of their lines as they moved upon the fort. They rushed into the fort during the time the flag of truce was flying, which is held sacred even by Turks and savages, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white nor black, soldier nor civilian, man, woman nor children; of the latter, those not over ten years of age were made to face their murderers, and then shot. The sick and wounded, while lying in their beds in the hospitals, were dragged out and butchered without mercy. Numbers of men were collected into groups or lines and deliberately shot down, and those of the wounded near the river bank were brutally kicked into the river, where they were drowned, heaping insult and torture upon the victims of their diabolical cruelty. No atrocity which the most fiendish malignity could devise, was omitted by these incarnate demons. A mere child, which an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was ordered to be put down and shot, which was done. The tents where the wounded lay were set on fire, and many of their occupants were consumed in the flames; those who escaped were shot down or had their brains beaten out by the cowardly ruffians. One man was deliberately nailed down to the floor of a tent, the tent fired, and he perished in the flames. Another was nailed to the side of a building, and it set on fire, and he also perished in the flames. These deeds of unutterable cruelty closed at night, only to be renewed next morning, when these brutes, for they can not be called men, carefully sought among the dead in all directions for the wounded that were still alive.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

[illegible] AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS [illegible]

September 15, 1863, twenty or thirty rebels went in the night to the house of Marsha Glass, a loyal man of Spring Creek, Virginia, and murdered John McMullen, Marshal Glass and a discharged Union soldier, while asleep, three others making their escape. The same gang then visited the dwelling of a Mr. Noyes, a Union man near by, and attempted to persuade, finally to force, a young girl to accompany them for a vile purpose; upon refusal, they immediately shot her dead.—*Authority, Mr. McWeter, Member House of Delegates, West Va., 1861.*

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

In January, 1863, James Keith, with the 64th N. C. Regiment, was ordered to arrest some men at Laurel Hill for seizing salt at Marshal, N. C. Before the regiment arrived, those engaged in the seizure fled, and the innocent had to suffer. Twelve persons were arrested, varying in their ages from seven to sixty, who protested their innocence and plead for trial, which was promised. They were marched off, but had proceeded but a few miles when they were taken into a mountain gorge and five of them ordered to kneel; a file of soldiers was drawn up in front of them, when, deaf to the agonizing cries for mercy, the protestations of their perfect innocence, of the promise of trial, and entreaties for a brief time for prayer and preparation for death, the order was given to fire, which the soldiers hesitated to obey. Keith told them peremptorily to obey, or they would exchange places with the prisoners. Again the order was given, and five men fell. Five others were ordered to kneel, and of the number a little boy of twelve years, who plead with his executioners, "You shot my father in the face; please don't shoot me in the face," and covered his face with his hands. Five more fell at the order to fire, and among them was this child, wounded in both arms, and three of his brothers, dead; the little hero, at the feet of the inhuman officer, implored to be spared to his mother, who was deprived of a husband and three sons at his hands, but in vain. He was dragged back to the place of execution, and was sacrificed—pierced with eight balls; those in whom life was not extinct were dispatched with pistols; the bodies were tumbled into one grave or hole, into which they were jammed by the feet of these godless wretches, who danced and shouted in their sacrilegious work as if at a carnival of devils. They then returned to Laurel Hill, and commenced torturing the wives of loyal men in order to discover where the salt was concealed. Mrs. S. Skelton and Mrs. E. Skelton were whipped until the blood ran down their persons to the ground, then hung until life was almost extinct, then taken down. Martha White, an idiotic girl, was whipped, then tied to a tree by the neck, and left all day. Mrs. Riddle, aged eighty-five years, was inhumanly whipped, then robbed. Mrs. Sallie More, aged seventy, was whipped until blood ran to the ground. One woman, name forgotten, who had a child five or six weeks old, was tied to a tree in the snow, and her child placed in the open door in her sight, and she was told they both should perish.—*On the authority of Col. Crawford, Tenn.*

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

After the battle of Gettysburg, the Unionists of North Carolina began to speak more freely and revolt was feared; in consequence, a regiment of soldiers was sent to Randolph county to preserve order. The kind of order that was preserved may be known by the following atrocity, one of many committed upon the unprotected loyalists of that region: These soldiers decoyed a one-armed man, under pretense of employing him as a guide, into a piece of woodland, where his body was found several days after, completely riddled with bullets; he was heard a long distance begging and imploring for his life; from the marks of blood and foot prints, it was believed that he was compelled to run round his tormentors, they shooting at him as he ran to see how many times they hit and not kill him.—*Authority, Bryan Tyson, author of "Ray of Light."*

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Champ Ferguson, the prince of fiends, and his gang, captured three white men and a negro in Fentress county, Tennessee, and tying them together, drove them to Wolf Run. On the way, these wretches gratified their savage propensities by thrusting sharpened splinters of wood into the flesh of their helpless victims, and cutting them off close to their bodies. To make them travel faster they pitched their bowie knives into them. When arrived at the run, the unfortunate men were put to slow torture by bayonets stuck into them, and cutting off pieces of their flesh, until the work of death was well nigh complete. Finally, gorged with this disgusting work, Ferguson dispatched one of the men by actually hacking him into pieces with his knife, and his comrades in guilt put an end to the torments of the remainder by the same means. This same man, Ferguson, declared in a speech at Sparta, Tennessee, that he had already killed sixteen Lincolnites, and intended to kill enough to make twenty-five, then he was willing to die.—*Authority, Gen. J. B. Rogers, Tenn.*

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

In April, 1862, a man named Bright, sixty years old, living in Johnson county, Tennessee, with two sons and two nephews, was arrested by Col. Foulke's cavalry and marched into Ash county. There a grocery keeper, a brother murderer, proposed to treat this band of "chivalry" with eight gallons of brandy, if they would hang the prisoners without trial. The proposal was eagerly accepted, and the company of five were hung to the first tree without ceremony.—*By authority of Col. Crawford, Tenn.*

In the latter part of 1862, and early in 1863, the rebels in Mississippi conscripted all the men they could find between the ages of eighteen and sixty; the Unionists fled to the woods to escape the conscription, and the fiends set blood hounds on their track; by this inhuman method, many were captured, and many were nearly torn in pieces by these dogs before they could be rescued.

In Alabama the conscription was prosecuted with still greater severity. During the winter of 1863, a young girl, while carrying food to her father, hidden in a cave, was attacked by one of these dogs, and literally torn to pieces. Also two women, who were making their way to Tuscumbia, Franklin county, Alabama, were torn to pieces in the same way. In reference to the outrages committed in the above named States, General Dodge, in a letter to a friend, says: "That while their leaders, from the President down, boast of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nations, a few simple facts will put them to the blush. Men and women are hung and shot, and hunted down and captured by blood hounds; fathers and husbands in the presence, and in spite of the tears and prayers of their wives and daughters, and many times with them, are hung or shot. Houses were burned over the heads of their inmates, and women and children turned out of doors, and the community solemnly warned not to receive or harbor them, at their peril." The General says that "hundreds of men, women, and children, gray haired men, and cripples on crutches, were constantly fleeing from the tender mercies of these 'high-toned gentlemen' into his lines—Corinth, Mississippi—for life and protection, simply and only for opinion's sake." Will "sympathizers" any longer doubt, or dare deny, that Union men, under the conscription, were hunted or captured and mangled by blood hounds! Talk about "arbitrary arrests" and "illegal imprisonment!"

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

In May, 1861, a rebel command under Devell and Jenkins, natives of Tennessee went from Austin, Texas, to destroy a German settlement near El Paso, of that State consisting of two hundred and fifty souls. From eighty to one hundred of these ruffians, without the slightest provocation, attacked this peaceful, prosperous, and thoroughly loyal community, and it is not known that three persons escaped. Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and helpless infants constituted one common scene of indiscriminate carnage, and houses, barns and crops, were burned and trampled from the face of the earth.—*Authority, Gen. J. B. Rogers.*

"Sympathizers" are horrified at any attempt to stop such work by "coercion." Will the American public indorse such doctrines, and their application?

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

In March, 1863, Capt. Montgomery was kidnapped, and taken to a rebel camp on the Rio Grande, Texas. Here he was informed that he was to be hung, and mockingly ordered to say his prayers; a rope was placed about his neck, and he commanded to tell what he knew of the Federal forces. He refused, whereupon he was hung up to a branch of a tree until nearly dead, then let down; when consciousness was restored, the same question was put, with the same result. He was then hung, where he remained until taken down and buried by a friendly Mexican. When these cowardly murderers found it out, they disinterred the body, declaring that it should lay unburied, and thus rot. Capt. Brum, of S. C., commanded this band of outlaws, and for this act of "bravery and good conduct," in hanging a defenceless man, was promoted, and now rejoices in the title of Major of the 1st Texas cavalry. Why not call upon such men and their friends to guide the destinies of this great country for the next four years, and for all time? Why not?—*Colonel Stanley, of Texas.*

A letter dated Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 1862, from Vice Consul M. M. Kemmey, states on the authority of an eye witness, that twelve Unionists of Western Texas, provided with passports from the rebel Provost Marshal, were all massacred on the Nueces river, by a body of Texas rangers, but a short time previous to the above date. Also, a party of Germans were killed, with one exception, who escaped wounded, by the same party. The Consul remarks—"You cannot imagine how Union men are treated in Texas; they are hung on the slightest suspicion."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

An official letter from Maj. Gen. Blunt, Oct. 7, 1863, in reference to the massacre at Baxter Springs, Mo., says: "The body of Maj. Curtis, the son of Maj. Gen. Curtis, was found where thrown from his horse, shot through the head evidently having been murdered after being taken prisoner." The same was the case with all the wounded, the members of the band, the officers' clerks and the teamsters. The murderers were a portion of Copper's and Quantrell's command, disguised by Federal uniforms. About seventy were thus butchered by these worse than fiends.

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

An official letter from Col. W. R. Penick dated Independence, Mo., January 11, 1863 says: "Private Johnson, of the artillery was brought in dead to-day, the fifth murdered the last week. They were all wounded and killed afterwards, in the most horrible manner that fiends could devise. All were shot in the head, several had their faces partially cut, evidently with bowie knives; powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears cut off close to the head."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

In April, 1863, a party of rebel soldiers—highwaymen can be thus dignified—on a tour of collecting conscripts, shot and instantly killed a poor deranged woman, Mrs. Ruth A. Rhea, on Lick Creek, in Greene county, Tenn., because she attempted to drive them from her premises with a stick, when conscripting her only son and support.—*Authority of Col. Crawford.*

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

In a letter to the Mayor of New Orleans, April 26th, 1862, Admiral Farragut says: "I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday—armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag." These are the "gentlemen" soldiers we read of, formed out of the raw material called "chivalry."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Mr. St. Clair, mate of the steamboat McRay, states that "in August, 1860, while his vessel was lying at the wharf near New Orleans, a German pedlar, who could scarcely understand or utter a sentence in English, was caught and hung to a lamp-post by a mob for simply having in his possession photographs of Mr. Lincoln, then candidate for the Presidency, and not the least opposition was made by the police, nor any notice taken of it by the city authorities."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

During the engagement between the Federal gunboats and the rebel batteries on White River, in Arkansas, a shot from one of their batteries exploded the boiler of the Mound City. To avoid death by scalding, the crew leaped overboard, for whose rescue small boats were immediately sent. The rebels fired large guns and musketry upon the struggling, drowning men, and upon the crews of the boats sent to their aid, as they did under similar circumstances in the harbor of Mobile, upon the crew and officers of the unfortunate Tecumseh. This was done under the eye of Admiral Davis, who distinctly saw the cowardly act, and remarks in his report, "that the country will contrast these barbarities of a savage enemy with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled, under like circumstances, in the engagement of the 6th."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Rev. Mr. Angesey, of Miss., states that "he was seized by the rebels, heavily ironed, and, with eighty others, placed in a dungeon; my crime was that I defended the Union. While I was in prison, numbers were led out and shot. At first those in charge provided coffins; but the great number of executions exceeding the supply, they dug a trench, and made the men sit down on the brink, when a file of soldiers advanced and fired three balls into the head and three into the hearts of their victims; this was the mode of execution." He further states that "he was himself hunted by bloodhounds, as were other Union men in that State."

"Immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

A full history of these atrocities would fill volumes. But why continue the recitals? Sufficient has been recounted in these brief pages to stamp these perfidious rebels as the most cruel and blood-thirsty wretches that ever disgraced mankind. The mind recoils in horror from the contemplation of the barbarities they have practiced upon our citizens and soldiers for no other crime than that of loving their country and their flag. But the civilized world will stand aghast at the fact that the recent Copperhead convention at Chicago was composed of men in full and shameless sympathy with the bloody and brutal tyrants at Richmond, who inspired and commanded the commission of the crimes and atrocities herein exposed and held up to the execration of civilization. The platform of Peace and Disunion there erected will forever stand out in history as the foulest blot upon our escutcheon, and will make our latest posterity to blush with shame and humiliation. This shame must be wiped out, as far as possible, by the loyal people, by burying, in one common political grave, that atrocious platform of an ignominious and degrading peace, and the candidates who stand upon it, illustrating its infamy and its disloyalty.

"Down with the traitor and up with the star!"

In Randolph county, Alabama, recently a Union man was dragged from his house by the "peace Democracy" and taken to a thicket:

"After a consultation it was determined to put him in the tory's yoke, but, first of all, to try to make him acknowledge [illegible] certain things of which he was innocent.

"After trying some time to accomplish their object, by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Untying him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory sticks commenced lacerating him. Four let it on him at once, and the number soon increased to six. They continued to beat him there for a long time, pausing occasionally and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let on him more vigorously.

"The blood trickled from his back in streams. His piteous appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded, and the poor man swooned and was lost to consciousness for several minutes. As soon as he revived these hellish tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the ends of green sticks and twisting them in his hair and pulling violently, caused the most excruciating pain. This and other fiendish operations were continued for some time. They then cut off his fingers at the second joint, as also his ears close up to his head.

"The next step was to cut off his arms at the elbows, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wretched victim fainted, and failing to recover for several minutes, the murderers pronounced him dead, and began to prepare to leave, but at that moment their victim showed signs of life. They now tied a rope around his neck, and hung him to a limb near by, and instantly decamped."

Who has read of the horrors of the Spanish inquisition—the rack, and the other modes of punishment there adopted—without a feeling of utter detestation for its founders?

The cruelties inflicted on the soldiers of the Republic at Libby Prison and Belle Island are more horrible than those perpetrated in the secret cells of the great engine of hell, as the inquisition has been called.

A history of those horrors would fill volumes; but we can only now glance at them. Andrew J. Munn, of company A, in the 100th Ohio regiment, thus speaks of facts occurring under his own observation at Belle Island:

"The next day we were paroled and sent to that hell on earth, Belle Island, where I witnessed sights of suffering [illegible] ... Day after day I have been forced to witness the slow, fearful death by starvation of scores of our noble fellows, and to hear their agonizing moans and incoherent ravings, and pleading for something to soothe the pains of hunger. They would sometimes, when in this half-crazed condition, try to escape, to save their lives [illegible] ... And their brutal jailor would drag them from their suffering couches, declaring they would show them how to address gentlemen, and, despite their weak and emaciated condition, buck and gag the poor fellows, and force them to lie for hours beneath the scorching rays of the sun, and many times when they went to release the sufferers they would find a stiffened corpse, with the sunken eyes glazed in death, their fiendish treatment having snapped the frail thread of life, and the poor victim being at last beyond the reach of their persecution.

"One poor fellow, being reduced by starvation and ill-usage to a mere skeleton, and could scarcely stand, crawled one day up a bank near his tent to get a little fresh air, his face burning with fever; but no sooner had he gained the summit of the bank and sat down trembling with extreme exhaustion that the exertion had cost him, when the sentinel leaped upon the bank and harshly ordered him to get down or he would shoot him. The poor boy staggered to his feet at once, knowing full well what would be the consequence of hesitation, and attempted to get out of sight; but before he could turn round the rebel demon raised his gun and fired, the ball passing through the poor boy's side, who rolled down the bank and expired without a groan, his heart's blood spurting in jets from the ghastly wound.

"Another lot of our boys were crowded in a close, narrow, and filthy cell, scarce ten feet wide, but with one small, grated window for light and air, and some being sick were obliged to lie down, and, in consequence, the men were huddled and the air foul and oppressive; and one young fellow, who was almost suffocated, arose and put his face up to the window to get breath, when the guard upon the outside, without the slightest provocation, shot him through the head, his blood and brains bespattering his comrades inside of the cell, who, with a low, thrilling cry of horror, contemplated this brutal and cold-blooded murder of their unfortunate comrade without the power of even a remonstrance, for fear of sharing a like fate."

The testimony taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is of similar character. The surgeon who had charge of many returned prisoners at Baltimore thus speaks of them:

"WEST'S BUILDINGS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD., May 26, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: I have the honor to enclose the photograph of John Breinig, with the desired information written upon it. I am very sorry your committee could not have seen these cases when first received. No one, from these pictures, can form a true estimate of their condition then. Not one in ten was able to stand alone; some of them so covered and eaten by vermin that they nearly resembled cases of small pox, and so emaciated that they were really living skeletons, and hardly that, as the result shows, forty out of one hundred and four having died up to this date.

"If there has been anything so horrible, so fiendish, as this wholesale starvation, in the history of this satanic rebellion, I have failed to note it. Better the massacres at Lawrence, Fort Pillow and Plymouth, than to be thus starved to death by inches, through long and weary months. I wish I possessed the power to compel all the Northern sympathizers with this rebellion to come in and look upon the work of the *chivalrous* sons of the *hospitable* and sunny South when these skeletons were first received here. A rebel Colonel, a prisoner here, who stood with sad face looking on as they were received, finally shook his head and walked away, apparently ashamed that he held any relations to men who could be guilty of such deeds.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. CHAPEL.

"Hon. B. F. WADE, Chairman of Committee on the Conduct of the War."

The Popular and Electoral Vote.

The following table shows the popular vote of the respective States in 1860 with the number of Electors to be chosen by each eight weeks hence:

States.	Vote in 1860—Unionist.	Vote in 1860—Dem.	Electors of Pres't—64.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Vermont	[illegible]	11,961	5
New York	314,347	[illegible]	33
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	254,171	26
Delaware	8,155	[illegible]	3
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
West Virginia	25,000	15,000	5
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
California	64,447	[illegible]	5
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Union majority, [illegible]. Necessary to choice, 116.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Trip Through Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Interesting Personal Incidents.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. [illegible].]

We can always feel the presence of a great genius in a community though we be not aware of his presence. Ben Johnson says a ruling mind governs without audible utterance, and we have seen the philosophy of the remark during our trip from Harper's Ferry, yesterday, with Gen. Grant.

Gens. Sheridan, Torbert and McIntosh came with the General-in-Chief to the train, and bid him an affectionate good-bye, Sheridan lingering, as the train moved off, at the car window to get the last words of advice from his beloved chieftain. When the train started, Gen. Grant resumed his accustomed taciturn mode, which made everybody comfortable around him. He spoke not unless questioned, except to notice once or twice the scenery, and the capacity of the road for conveying supplies, which subject seemed to interest him. Smoking his cigar with a remarkably determined draught and puff, he seemed for the most of the time deeply absorbed in thought.

Nearing each station the soldiers on the train would announce to the crowd that General Grant was a passenger, and this would be the signal for the greatest enthusiasm in cheers and yells of the most vehement sort. The Lieutenant-General sat next the window and acknowledged the compliments with a bow or a nod.

Arriving in Baltimore, the General threw a duster over his shoulders and stepped upon the platform. He was met by Rear Admiral Bailey, who had just arrived from Washington, with orders to confer with General Grant and aid him in the execution of any plans in which the navy could assist. The two distinguished officers took seats in the through train for Philadelphia, and entered into an animated conversation at once. General Grant was offered a special car by Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but this the General politely declined, and took a seat in one of the central cars of the train.

The distinguished officers were soon recognized, and the train moved off amid deafening cheers. At each station on the route to Philadelphia the presence of the General was announced, and he was cheered as usual by everybody. Soldiers scrambled up and held on to the car mouldings to get a sight of him, and seemed half crazy with enthusiasm.

At Havre-de-Grace a lady entered and recognizing Grant spoke to him, shook his hand and kissed him, causing our modest leader to blush to a rouge. He took the favor in good part, however, and was not long disconcerted.

We must say here that no picture does justice to the face of General Grant, and he now looks better and greater than ever before. He is the same Grant who scolded us for trying to get up the Mississippi in too great haste in 1863, and who shook us so cordially by the hand at Chattanooga last fall, but still he looks more like a great military leader than ever before. He looks the *silent patriot*, and his quiet dignity has over a halo of grandeur about it which is most impressive. Indeed, we can only repeat the remarks of honest General A. J. Smith at Vicksburg. "General," said Grant, "your division is to storm and take the lunette on the extreme left of our line to-morrow." "All right, sir," says the heroic Smith; "if you were to tell me to go to ——, sir, I would have to do it, sir, whether I would or not, sir."

The capacious head, the prominent brow, and broad forehead; the firm and determinedly set mouth, strongly marked features, prominent chin and high cheek bones, all denote true greatness. He looks like the only man that could command a large army out of a thousand.

General Grant and Admiral Bailey both go at once to New York, where they will be met by General Dix, General Franklin, Admirals Porter, Stringham and other officers. The design of this consultation cannot now be made public. We can only say that some very important movements are contemplated, associated alike with victory and peace.

The condition of the rebel prisoners at Elmira may be considered, and the prompt reinforcement of the squadrons of Admirals Farragut, Lee and Dahlgren by every available vessel may be ordered. The feeling of the North upon the subject of the war will be examined, and the large number of soldiers idle in various camps, hospitals and posts will be promptly forwarded to the grand armies in the field. Last, but not least, every effort will be made to increase the means of transporting supplies and troops to our armies, and for bringing North the wounded of the last great battle of the war.

It may be gratifying to the people to know that Gen. Grant will bring the battle on as soon as he returns to the army, and that he is prepared to meet every emergency on the field. He has the greatest confidence in the army, and only asks for more men because he wants to use them in lessening the loss of life, and make the victory most complete and decisive. He thinks the war will soon close, and that an honorable peace will return to bless the land. He expressed himself pleased with the returning love for the Union among the people, and the excellent prospect for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. He said plainly that he considered his defeat in November would result in a total disintegration of the country with its direful attendant evils.

Gen. Grant is in good health and excellent spirits, and is only solicitous for the welfare of his armies and the Union.

GEN. GRANT IN NEW JERSEY.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 18, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived here about 12 o'clock last night by special car from Philadelphia, on a visit to his family, who have located themselves here for the purpose of educating their four children at Burlington College. They came among us some ten days ago, escorted by Lieut. Col. Dent, a brother of Mrs. Grant, and a member of Gen. Grant's staff. The loyal citizens of this place, hearing of Mrs. Grant's intention to reside among us, lost no time in doing all in their power to make her feel at home, and this was the General's first visit to the neat little cottage in which she is domiciled.

Had our citizens known the hour he would arrive, a grand reception would have been given to him. But he came in the most unostentatious way, attended only by an Orderly, in a midnight train, arriving when our citizens were mostly abed, yet finding enough of them, as he stepped upon the platform, to escort him to Mrs. Grant's headquarters.

Early this morning it became extensively known that the hero of Vicksburg was among us. The General had hardly time to breakfast and light his first cigar, when our loyal citizens came in squads and deputations to testify their high appreciation of his character and services. The door of the cottage was constantly open, and all who came were courteously invited to enter, and were welcomed with the utmost cordiality. Among the visitors were numbers of ladies. As it was known that the General's stay would be short, a number of them made up a basket of the finest fruit and sent it to him by the hands of a little grandson of Judge Milnor, a peculiarly cunning fellow of six years old. On being led into the parlor where the hero was seated, he advanced undaunted, and tugging with both hands to hold up the well-filled basket, exclaimed, "Here's for the ladies, General!"

At a little after 9 o'clock, the special car in which he was to leave at 10 rolled up to the station. There was an instantaneous rush of people from every part of the city, to be present at the leave-taking, as well as to see and greet our honored guest. By this time the General's house had been surrounded by another crowd of admirers and friends. Just before 10 he came out on his way for the station, some two blocks off, accompanied by a throng of citizens, among whom were many ladies. Many times during this short walk was he compelled to stop and respond to the warm-hearted greetings of the new-comers. As he passed the residence of the late Charles Kinsey, Esq., the venerable and patriotic widow of that gentleman came out on the ample porch of the house, with the Stars and Stripes in her hand, and, accosting him, said, "Gen. Grant, permit me to have the honor of waving this glorious flag over your honored head." One of the daughters added, "General, you have already done so much for us, that we expect a great deal more." He answered, "I expect from Gen. Sherman more than from any other man in the country."

At precisely 10 o'clock the General reached the station, and ascending the platform, was greeted with three rousing cheers from the crowd of spectators. He immediately entered the car, the whistle sounded, and he was off for Philadelphia. The General is in excellent health and spirits, looking none the worse for the arduous labors and anxieties of the stupendous trust which the nation has confided to him.

Gen. McClellan on the Freedom of Elections and the Habeas Corpus.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, October 29, 1861.

GENERAL: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens, on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next.

In order to prevent this, the Major General commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held, *to protect the Union voters*, and to see that *no disunionists* are allowed to intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement till after the election all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently, and who show themselves at the polls; and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions you are authorized to suspend the *habeas corpus*. General Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take the control of.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

Major Gen. N. P. BANKS, Comd'g Div., &c.

What Daniel Webster did Say.

As the Copperhead calumny on Webster's sentiments has been exposed and exploded, it may be well to recall what Daniel Webster did say in his speech at Buffalo, May 22, 1851, one of the last speeches he ever made:

If the South want any concession from me, they won't get it—not a hair's breadth of it. * * * I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never! The man can't show his face to me, and prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, or slink away, or hire a mercenary press, that he might say what an apostate from liberty Daniel Webster has become. He knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier.

THE WORKINGMEN TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Letter of the New York Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1864.

Major General George B. McClellan:

SIR: The distinguished position which you now hold in the presence of the American people, as the nominee of a convention said in obedience to the behests of a powerful party, and looking forward to the possibility of your election as the representative of a mighty nation of freemen, impels us to address to you, as we have already done to the President of the United States, a brief exposition of some of the views which have induced the founders of the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association to organize for effective action in the great cause of political, industrial and social reform.

The day swiftly approaches when the millions of the loyal States who have remained true to the Constitution shall be called to decide upon the fundamental ideas of their future policy. On one hand a large body of the people declare in favor of such a prosecution of the war as shall destroy the military powers of the rebel leaders and vindicate the grand idea of national unity by enforcing the laws, and compelling the insurgents to submit in peace to the adjudication of all questions at issue before the tribunal of the nation's judgment and its constitutional expounders.

On the other hand there is arrayed a large body of men who demand that the Government shall recede from its right to defend itself, that it shall recall its forces from the field, surrender the territory it has occupied, recall its fleets from the harbors of revolted cities, and having thus vacated all that it has gained under such great difficulties, that it shall proceed to negotiate with the representative men of the rebellion, as the recognized authorities of an independent Confederacy, in the hope of an ultimate reconstruction of the Union.

This body of men infused so much of their spirit and policy into the declarations of the Convention which has named you for its representative as to secure the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired,—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that *immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the States.

The central idea of the platform of principles thus announced is contained in the proposition for "a cessation of hostilities," which involves the evacuation of all the States and Territories now recovered from the control of the rebel authority, and the attempt at negotiation with the leaders. The circumstances of the conflict give rise to the question, Would a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Federal Government be right? and this question immediately gives rise to another, What is the cause of the war? Let this question be fairly answered, and the whole case may be easily decided.

We propose to view the question from a practical and common sense stand point as workingmen, uninfluenced by the peculiar ideas or teachings of any class of leaders. The interests of workingmen, as a class, are at stake in this conflict, and we shall appeal to a few of the leading exponents of southern ideas and interests in order to define our position. We hold that the present war is a war of centralization and aristocracy against the rights and interests of the masses. It is a war of capital against labor, in the form of land and slaves, against labor and freemen. That this is the truth we illustrate by quoting a writer in *De Bow's Review*, who was the philosophical teacher of southern economy, and the advocate of southern interests and institutions. The writer uses the following language:

"Our first proposition is, that land monopoly (or to express the idea more comprehensively and accurately), that the power exercised by capital over labor, begets and sustains civilization.

"Our second: *That property in human labor (which is property in man) is the only property.*

"Our third: *That the white race is the true and best slave race.*

"To say the white race is not the true and best slave race is to contradict all history, and in effect to assert that there is some superior race; for the race that is most social, tame, domestic, sociable, educatable, and most readily submits to government in all its mild forms, is certainly the highest race. Nine-tenths of government is slavery, even in so-called free societies. Married women, children, sailors, soldiers, apprentices, &c., are not governed by law, but by the will of superiors—their persons are enslaved."

The writer here not only justifies the slavery of the black man, but enters into a labored argument to prove that the *white race is the true and best slave race*. These doctrines were not uttered by an irresponsible or obscure author, but were published in the leading economical and commercial magazine of the South, and their whole teachings were frequently reiterated and enforced by other contributors. They may, therefore, be regarded as a fair expression of the philosophical system of the leaders of the rebellion.

Another writer in the same work speaks as follows:

"The real civilization of a country is in its aristocracy. The masses are moulded into soldiers and artisans by intellect, just as matter and the elements of nature are made into telegraphs and steam engines. The poor, who labor all day, are too tired at night to study books. If you make them learned, they soon forget all that is necessary in the common transactions of life. To make an aristocrat in the future we must sacrifice a thousand paupers. Yet we would by all means make them—make them permanent, too, by laws of entail and primogeniture. The right to govern resides in a very small minority; the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind. All government begins with usurpation, and is continued by force. There is nothing to which the South entertains so great a dislike as universal suffrage. Wherever foreigners settle together in large numbers, there universal suffrage will exist."

This part of the system follows legitimately upon the other. Hence, if the white race be the best and truest slave race, and aristocracy the only true index of civilization, it must follow this aristocracy may subdue the white man to slavery. This will first be done by laws of "entail and primogeniture," the very forms of Old World aristocracy which millions of foreigners seek to avoid under the free institutions of our American Union. Will the Democratic workingmen of the country, so many of whom have come here to escape from the oppression of the Old World institutions, vote for a party that will directly or indirectly transplant and erect those same institutions on the ruins of popular liberty?

The language quoted corresponds with that of John C. Calhoun, who said:

"That we are essentially aristocratic, I can not deny, but we can and do yield much to Democracy. This is our sectional policy; we are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States that we hold power, but when we cease thus to control this nation, through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union."

It may be urged that these witnesses are inappropriate because they spoke some years ago, and the present actors are not responsible for their views. But this objection is invalid, because the whole course of politics, and even religious teaching, have been forced by the leaders into this channel for many years. It is the Southern idea—by which we mean the idea of those few master-spirits who, in obedience to their own system, that a minority should rule, have obtained such complete mastery over the people. This Southern idea of an aristocracy and an oligarchy is now in conflict with the Northern idea of democratic institutions and popular rights. To illustrate this fact by the testimony of a recent witness, and one who may be said to speak almost by authority, we ask you to consider the following declarations, contained in an article published in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, a leading literary magazine, issued in Richmond, and bearing date January, 1863. The writer, in an article entitled "The Great Danger of the Confederacy," remarks as follows:

"That benign institution of slavery, which it is now the pride and glory of the South to ascribe to the conception of Divinity, and which this war has proven to be, next to the devoted patriotism and undaunted resolution of her sons, the great element of power in the Confederacy, will prove, in preventing too heavy an influx from foreign shores of that class of population devoted to menial pursuits, another bulwark against the encroachment of those tendencies to democracy which have been the Pandora's box of disintegration and ruin to all republics."

In this passage we have a singularly comprehensive summing up of the whole controversy, together with the assurance that the South is to be practically closed, as far as possible, against the introduction of foreigners. It is not an arrogant assumption that so vast a territory as these leaders claim, amounting to one million and a half of square miles—fifty times as large as Ireland and four times as large as the whole of France and Germany united—should be closed to the working men of the world, who would delve in its mines, bridge its rivers and arch its mountain peaks with the boldness and creative genius of their free labor? Yet, says this writer:

"Let us seek at once to eradicate every vestige of radical democracy, every feature tending to make ours a popular government, making it subject only to the intelligent and virtuous, and those who are interested in its successful administration."

What, we may ask our adopted fellow-citizens, is to be the policy of these leaders towards those foreigners who may possibly find a home in the Confederacy? Let this author, whose ink is scarcely dry, answer the question:

"No foreigner who comes among us after the struggle is over should ever enjoy the elective franchise. If we cannot check the spread over our territory of that spawn of ignorance and crime, which flows in endless issue from the prisons and dens of corruption in the mart of Europe, we can at least shut out its cankering effects from the vitals of our body politic."

Will the hundreds of thousands of men who have landed on our shores to seek the privileges and blessings of Democratic government, blindly vote for a party which tells them in advance that they are to be denied the immunities of citizenship, and that the avenues of progress are to be shut against them?

To use the emphatic declaration of the same writer, in a single sentence, we hold it to be true, as the witness tells us, that—"the South is now engaged in a death struggle with a radical democracy."

We accept the issue reluctantly, and with heavy hearts that we must; but for the sake of freedom, for humanity, and for the world, and we declare that our nation is now engaged in a death struggle of democracy against aristocracy and despotism. We shall stand by the Government, and by the Union, and shall willingly see all their enemies overthrown, whether foreign or domestic, and whether they be Montgomery constitutions or peculiar institutions.

We have little faith in "the democratic party of the politicians," but we have an abiding faith in "the democratic party of the people." Permit us to call your attention to the resolutions appended hereto, which have been acted on by our Executive Committee, and also to the publications of our Association herewith submitted.

Not to prolong this letter by any allusion to other topics of interest and importance, we beg to submit to you several questions, an answer to which will remove the doubts still remaining in the minds of many as to your views:

1. If you are elected President, will you consider yourself to be the President of the American Union in its territorial extent as it existed before the first ordinance of secession?

2. Will you, as President of the United States, adopt the most vigorous measures against foreign and domestic enemies?

3. Should you be elected President, and the States of New York and Ohio should thereupon secede from the Union by the act of a portion of their citizens, will you deem them to be public enemies, and proceed against them with all the resources at your command?

4. Do you consider the American Union a political organization from which any one or more of the States may retire at pleasure?

5. Will you, as President, take immediate steps for "a cessation of hostilities," by a general suspension of all military operations against the traitors?

And lastly, Mr. Davis having declared, over the official signature of Mr. Benjamin, his Secretary of State, that he "had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him"—

6. Will you, as President, recognize the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation, in order to take the first steps towards negotiations for peace?

These questions comprehend the vital issue before the American people. Upon their solution will depend the permanence of democratic liberty upon this continent, or the erection of an empire in direct antagonism to all the ideas of freedom and progress.

If elected President, you will be elected by the votes of nearly a million of workingmen. On their behalf, and on our own, we respectfully ask a clear and decided answer to these inquiries. There are times when the Christian statesman and the Christian soldier can show a moral heroism that becomes sublime on the page of history. The day is not past when new examples are needed for the teaching of man greater lessons than can be taught by the conflicting views of partisans, and the ambitions of less exalted men than yourself.

We have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN J. REED, President.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec.
WM. OLAND BOURNE, Cor. Sec.
CHAS. H. HOUSELEY, Treasurer.

The above document emanates from a loyal association of workingmen in New York, inaugurated by loyal men upon a loyal platform for loyal ends, and not engineered by McComases, Willards, and other such pestilent Copperheads as is the Chicago Working-men's Association. McClellan has not, and dares not, answer the vital questions contained therein. He knows that he must give an answer to each one of them, any one of which responses would commit him body and soul to the Secessionists. It will be remembered that this same association addressed a letter not long since to President Lincoln, which he answered fully and satisfactorily.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCE AT NOBLESVILLE, IND.

A Free Fight.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 17.

Editors Gazette:

A combat, resulting in the loss of life, took place in Noblesville, Hamilton county, Ind., to-day. For the purpose of giving a veracious account of it, and thus doing justice to both parties, I send you this communication.

A McClellan ratification meeting was held here to-day. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The speakers, Puckett, Perkins, Moss and Branch, indulged in the most inflammatory remarks, stating that Lincoln's despotism surpassed that of the Autocrat of Russia, of Austria, or of the King of Dahomey, who had pyramids of skulls around his throne.

That Lincoln would tolerate no religion or politics except his own. And when a good and patriotic Democrat differed with him, Lincoln would incarcerate him in a dungeon, let him remain until broken in spirits and ruined in property, he would release him without any accusation, and while innocent of all crime, except being an honest and patriotic Democrat. That Lincoln was to blame for all the starvation and brutality shown our prisoners in the South, because the South would not exchange negroes for white men. In fact, the speeches were of the most inflammatory, vile, false, and scandalous character.

The meeting was at the same time of the Agricultural Sanitary Fair, which was held for the benefit of soldiers, and it was generally believed that it was gotten up for the express purpose of injuring the Fair, and thereby the soldiers.

The speakers had a great deal to say about military arrests, and somebody called upon Democrats to arm and fight their way to the polls. Great numbers had revolvers and knives strapped to their waists.

While the speaking was progressing in the Court House Square, the heralds of the Fair passed through the streets announcing the programme, passed by the meeting, and made the announcement that in half an hour the fast horses would compete, and then the balloon would ascend; and at that time, 4 o'clock p. m., the gates would be thrown wide open, so the wives and families of soldiers and others could enter and witness the closing exercises free of charge. Umbrage was taken at this by the McClellan men, who claimed that it was a disgraceful trick to seduce their men from hearing Democratic speeches.

Angry altercations took place on the street, and persons were struck with fists, but up to this period no weapons were used, though they were on hand in abundance.

About the time the McClellan meeting closed an enthusiastic supporter of his—an Irishman from Strawtown—declared that he "would rather see Lincoln hanged than elected," and before this remark was made, a few cheers had been given for Jeff. Davis and Vallandigham, and as soon as the Irishman said he "would rather see Lincoln hanged than elected," he was immediately knocked down, and men gathered thickly around the fight. At this time D. R. Brown, Union candidate for the State Senate, rode up in a buggy and demanded, "What is this fuss about?" On being told, he rose in his buggy to make some remarks, to explain to the excited crowd the nature of the difficulty; and by way of explanation said that the commotion and difficulty was caused by the false and traitorous course and speeches of David Moss, and others. About the time Brown finished speaking, many McClellan men, on horseback and in carriages, had gathered in the street near him. As soon as Brown finished, loud calls were made for the Rev. Layton, who, mounting the buggy, said, "He would as soon be a peace devil as a Peace Democrat, that in spite of all their hypocritical pretenses, they were traitors."

At this moment Dr. Branch, one of the drunken orators of the day, rose in his top buggy, and remarked, "Just there you tell a d—d lie!" and fired his revolver at Layton. Instantly revolvers were drawn, and a general and promiscuous firing commenced. While Dr. Haines, a good Union man, was in the act of striking down the pistol of Branch, one Trittapo shot the Doctor in the back and fled. Trittapo was on horseback, and as he sped off, he was saluted by a running fire of pistols. He and his horse were both hit, and both are said to be dead. In the meantime, the prompt and energetic defense of the citizens put the McClellan men to flight.

Dr. Branch who fired the first shot, was grazed on the side of the head. The civil officers immediately pounced upon him, and put him in jail. That was all that saved his life, as twenty pistols were aimed at him when the Marshal and others seized him, and by interposing their persons, saved his life.

In an incredibly short time the Union League rushed to their armory, and arming themselves, paraded the streets ready for any emergency, but the aggressors were fleeing from town in all directions, and with most commendable speed. While parading on the double quick towards the grove north of Noblesville, they came in sight of a dozen wagons, and a McClellan marshal, with a red sash around him, making a speech, but as soon as they saw the citizen soldiers, they started in a run, lashing their horses with might and main, and away they went, pell mell, and such a rattling of chairs, cracking of whips, frantic cries to urge their horses to the top of their speed, was never seen in Noblesville before. They left their women behind, and the last seen of the men in the wagons was red sashes, horses, wagons, men, hickory poles, and banners and emblems disappearing in a cloud of dust and a tumult of fear.

The Reverend Layton, a large and gallant gentleman, as brave and true as steel, was not hit, the ball flattened on the iron supports of Jesse Jackson's store.

The scene for a time, amid the fighting of men, the tramping of horses, the rapid explosions of pistols and shot guns, with the mingled screams of women and crying children, was exciting and indescribable. I have thus given a short, but veracious account of the transaction. I have written this because most extravagant accounts of it are afloat. The fleeing McClellan men have circulated the report that they were wantonly attacked, and among the many rumors, is one that their women and children were killed. All of these things are untrue. They fired the first shot, came armed, commenced the fight, and got whipped.

HOOSIER.

Straws.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I assisted in taking the vote on the Milwaukee train out of Chicago this morning, which resulted as follows:

Lincoln 74
McClellan 31
Fremont 2

There were eighteen furloughed soldiers on the train who voted:

Lincoln 17
McClellan 1

Very respectfully, J. W. DECKER.

FROM MOUND CITY.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, MOUND CITY, ILL., Sep. 22d, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Desirous of learning how the army stands respecting the coming election, I have just canvassed this hospital with the following result:

Lincoln .... [illegible]
McClellan .... [illegible]
Fremont .... [illegible]
Undecided .... [illegible]

No votes were received of persons less than twenty-one years old, and I know of no reason why the above is not a fair representation of public sentiment in the Western army.

S. S. MORRILL,
Chaplain U. S. A.

UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Statement of Major Beeres—How He Fared in Dixie—Rebel Calculations—Rebellion Their Only Hope—Their Resources Exhausted.

We yesterday referred to the arrival in Chicago of Major Charles H. Beeres, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, who has recently returned from the South, where he was imprisoned some seven months. Major Beeres honored the TRIBUNE office with a call, yesterday, and talked over his experience in detail. The following is the substance of his observations:

I was taken prisoner on the 3d of January last, in a fight with two brigades of Longstreet's cavalry, forty miles southeast of Cumberland Gap. My clothes, and those of my officers and men, were taken from us and, for the space of fifty hours, we were kept without anything to eat.

They then marched my men from the place of capture to Bristol, a distance of forty miles, and during this time fed them only once per day. Their shoes having been taken away by the rebel soldiers, the march over snow and ice had to be accomplished in their stockings.

As for myself, they separated me from my officers and sent me on under guard to Abingdon, Va. I was then put in the county jail; the room I occupied being very small, and but one diminutive window (destitute of glass) therein. My blanket was taken away, and I was permitted nothing but my overcoat to keep me warm, whilst about 28 pounds of iron were placed on my hands and feet. I was kept there sixteen days, with nothing to eat but a small piece of corn bread and some water, once per day.

On the 16th of January, I addressed a note to Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, and afterwards received a reply as under—

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. EAST TENN., RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14, 1864.

"Major C. H. Beeres, 16th Illinois Cavalry, U. S. A.

"MAJOR—Your letter to Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, of the 10th inst., complaining of the nature of your imprisonment, is received.

"In reply, I am directed to say that it is not thought necessary to inquire, by flag of truce, as to the statements you make. The commanding General receives your own word in the matter without further reference; and further, even if the confinement and treatment of private Phipps, who was not a bushwhacker, as you term it, but a soldier of the regular army of the Confederate States, has been as stated, it is not thought that this commission of wrong on the part of your nation should be reason for the like wrong on our part.

"Orders have therefore been issued to relieve you of the confinement to which you have been subjected and you will be sent to Richmond, to be treated as a prisoner of war. I have the honor to be, Major, very respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,
"G. M. SORREL,
"Lieut. Col., &c., Ad. General."

On the receipt of this letter there was an order came to the Provost Marshal to release me. I was sent to Richmond, and arriving there on the [illegible] of January, was placed in the "Libby." For about six weeks I was treated with the same consideration as other Federal officers. This was, however, barely enough, as the subsistence seemed to be designed merely to keep up the connection between soul and body, and had it not been for supplies from friends, many officers would have died of starvation.

As the end of this time an order came from the Secretary of War, ordering me to be confined in a cell, and ironed. I was put in a cell about twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground; a little hole under the sidewalk admitted air and light to me, and, a snow storm happening, the snow was drifted through it into my cell and remained there for eight days.

Through the influence of some brother officers, the following order was obtained:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT HENRICO CO., RICHMOND, March [illegible], 1864.

"MAJOR: You will release Major Beeres, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, from close confinement, and treat him with the same consideration as other prisoners of war.

"This order is based upon the acceptance by the Secretary of War on the statements made on their honor as soldiers," by his brother officers, (prisoners of war,) with regard to Major Beeres' proper treatment of Confederate prisoners of war.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen'l.
"MAJOR H. P. TURNER, commanding C. S. M. Prison, Richmond, Virginia."

After moving me from Richmond they took us to Danville, on the 7th of May, and from thence they continued moving us until they got to Macon. We were packed, sixty men in a box car, one door of which was left open, but being filled with guards, [illegible] ... Many sick [illegible] amongst us, and in order to attend to the wants of nature, we were compelled to make holes in the bottom of the car. Lieutenant Wood, of Ohio, was pronounced by a Confederate surgeon, "unwell to travel," but Captain Tabb commanded that he should go, and if he died he could be thrown out of the car. [illegible] ... At Macon we were placed in a large lot. To keep provisions cool we dug holes in the ground, and this caused our guards to think we were burrowing to escape, who made us go up in the night, take shovels, and fill the places up. A Major of a Massachusetts regiment refused to do this, and a Confederate officer, taking a carbine struck him over the head with it, cutting off one ear. Another man was taken out and gagged, and [illegible]

"Fifty of us were afterwards taken to Charleston, and were there treated very kindly; the authorities seemed to do all they could to make us comfortable. From that place I was exchanged on the 3d of August last."

The Major thinks the treatment shown to him was excited by malice [illegible] ...

He corroborates the treatment of Federal prisoners as being most outrageous. Last winter men were left on a bare island and starved to death. They lay in the ditches, without covering, and five or six men died in one night from exposure, and were left unburied for seven days.

For any little oversight on the part of either officers or men, it was common for rebel soldiers to shoot them.

Lieut. Hadden was shot while sitting in a sink; Lieut. Forsyth, of the 100th Ohio, was shot through the brain whilst reading a newspaper; and numerous other instances of like brutal treatment were witnessed by Major Beeres.

In reference to the opinion of the people of the South as to the election of a President, Major Beeres stated:

In my travels through the Confederacy, I had opportunity of talking a great deal with the people of the South, and they all said that if Lincoln was renominated and re-elected their case was hopeless, but they were in hopes that the opposite party would nominate McClellan; and when they spoke of him, they spoke as they would speak of any of their own Generals. They said if Lincoln were elected, nothing would be left for them but to fight until they were subjugated; there was no chance of reconstruction; there was no chance of recognition; but if McClellan was elected, there would be no difficulty in settling their differences.

In Charleston, after the Baltimore nomination, they seemed to take some hope that Lincoln and Fremont would split the Republican vote, and McClellan thus be elected. In that case they would be all right. They said they knew they were all right; there was a perfect understanding between the peace party North and their own leaders, as to how things should be managed. They used to talk very freely on this subject; all the influential men here, including Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wagner, and others said that if McClellan was elected they were all right. They also said that Jeff. Davis was doing all in his power to aid the election of McClellan.

The Major said he found a large amount of sympathy with the Northern cause amongst both officers and civilians in the South; that there were many of them stated to be Union men; and he believed that the Union sentiment in Charleston was proportionately greater than in New York to-day. But when men got to that point in conversation they would say that they had no business to question the acts of Davis & Co.; their business was to obey the mandates of the Richmond autocrat, and to have no opinion of their own.

In reference to the condition and prospects of the South, he stated that the whole thing was rotten; there was no such thing as exemption from duty there, so long as a man could do anything at all. He had seen a man in Confederate army dress, without legs, doing the duty of a clerk. No man was ever discharged, except by death, and he believed that they could not raise 5,000 more men under any possible contingency, unless their Copperhead friends North would join them; then they might raise a respectable army in point of numbers. But the South had more confidence in the revolutionary movements of these men at home, than in their fighting qualities, and did not want them in the army; they had more confidence in their meanness than they had in their bravery.

As a first result of McClellan's election, they expect an armistice; this would enable them to go on making preparations for further war, and lead to acknowledgment by foreign powers. No order to resume the war would ever be given by the federal Government, and their independence would be an accomplished fact. They then expect the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, which would ultimately link itself with them, and thus they would attain a larger amount of influence and power than the Federal States.

"The South is ruined—she has no produce—her munitions of war are exhausted—they have nothing to rely upon for another campaign, unless through an armistice—in Georgia, in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, there was literally nothing to eat, and even in the valley of Virginia now in their possession, there is not grass enough to feed sixteen mules a week.

"If these men who are talking about peace, really want it, the way is to shove these people right over the wall. They are now on the top of it, and by pushing this war on for five or six weeks we should secure a peace that would be lasting in its character, and instead of the American Government sinking into ruin and eternal disgrace, it would be established for all time, and reverenced and looked up to by the nations of the earth, in the future as in the past."

The gallant Major has received orders to join his regiment, and will leave here in three or four days.

Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting Our Bonds?

Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thriftier people, in matters of money, exist on earth. Our Jersey people, and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings bank. It is true that their working men are not so rich, on an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one-quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by the millions. They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republicans. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes that they can get. The London Times says this is all wrong—that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French beggars, and go begging, themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked *Poor Richard* what he thought about it. "Why," said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than a year ago, when I put my little savings into Government six per cents? Now see what I got by it; just count up. I have received six per cent in gold, which averaged 100 per cent in currency, making 12 per cent income. Now, to-day, my bond is salable in the New York market at 10 per cent premium. Put these together, and to-day I have 22 per cent for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school ma'am, go to the bank and buy a $500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee school-mistresses are first-rate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now, count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to-day she gets her $500 back safe, and she gets $110 clear gain. Can you sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought $5,000 six per cent bonds, and you see he got $1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said, 'Poor Richard, you are right; I learn to think the Government can take care of itself and us too. For my part, I mean to buy some of the 7-30's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent bonds again.' 'Yes, Mr. Smith, it is right on the money side; but it is right on the country's side too. Help your country or it can't help you.' Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got but half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we think of the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition, than we are, or our enemies are. They are looking on at a great distance. They have none of our ambition or prejudices. They can examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable—its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles its population every twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1875 be forty-six millions. "But the rebellion," says some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United States? Take this astonishing fact, that if all the rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original rebel States! What can impede the progress of such a country? 2. The wealth of the country increased 127 per cent. in ten years! Now let it increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the loans of the Government. The German knows what he is about. He will get the largest income from loans in the world, on the safest security. No such opportunity has occurred before for the investment of money, and in all probability will never occur again. If the American does not know and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman will.—*Ex.*

THE CLEVELAND TICKET.

Dissolution of Partnership—Letters from Fremont and Cochrane.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.—The following letter of General Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate, is published to-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my New York letter, of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has, in effect, been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party requires either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simple separation—General McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery, and however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we hope, force him to it.

Between these views I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his Administration has been, politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was such unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could never have attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of the condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President; but in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible, and their combined silence and support committed him [illegible]

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is at the least doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

The following is another letter from Gen. Fremont, in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing more fully:

NAHANT, Mass., Sept. 17.—GENTLEMEN: I enclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends to meet them at Faneuil Hall.

In declining their invitation I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reason for doing so. To avoid repetition, I enclose you the letter communicating to you now officially my decision to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential candidates.

In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult, and urged by the near approach of the election I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of consulting others, but I have reason to believe that they will unite with me upon the propriety of the step I have taken.

But in withdrawing from the post of candidate, I do not in any way intend to withdraw from my place in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure the ideas represented by the radical Democracy. Whatever the next Administration may be, we owe to ourselves to form a phalanx compact and consistent by its thorough unity, exercising a pressure strong enough to insure the eventual adoption of the principles for which we have been contending—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and practical respect for liberty. In the composition of parties it is indispensable that earnest men should devote themselves to watching the progress, and insuring the success of these ideas regardless of men or parties.

Mr. Lincoln says he does not lead but follow the will of the people. It remains then for the people, in the event of his being re-elected, to vigilantly require this following at his hands, and farther, to require that in the execution of his duty he keeps scrupulously within the Constitution and the Law, and make him recognize that he holds his place and his power not as conferring himself, to be used for his own purposes, but as a trust faithfully to be used for the people. This is the important duty which we have now to perform.

Although as representatives of the Cleveland movement, we surrender our functions to the duty of watching party politics, our interest in Liberty and the Constitution remains. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty, must be the subject of future consideration.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully and truly,

Yours, J. C. FREMONT.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22.—Gen. John Cochrane publishes an address to the War Democrats of the United States, withdrawing his name from the Cleveland ticket. In the course of his address he says: [illegible] the Chicago Convention resolves upon an impossible Union to be sought through peace. The Baltimore Platform, he says, however objectionable, does not fail to raise the re-establishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be sought. [illegible] ... and he cannot stand in a position which, by dividing, hazards the success of those who agree that the Union cannot be restored without the uninterrupted continuation of the war.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—9:00 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches down to 6 o'clock last night have been received from Gen. Sheridan. A portion of the rebel cavalry having turned off to Front Royal were pursued, attacked, and driven by our cavalry, which were still pursuing the enemy. The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, a strongly intrenched position, beyond Strasburg, which was attacked by our forces last evening, and the crest carried and held by our troops.

There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by Mosby, near Winchester. Gen. Stevenson reports that Sheridan's supply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FROM KANKAKEE.

Destruction of Hay Ricks and Press.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KANKAKEE, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 21.

This morning at 4 o'clock, the extensive hay ricks in the yard of John Dashiel & Co., in the south or third ward of this city, were discovered to be on fire. There were nearly 400 tons, which was all consumed, together with their hay press, which cost $800, and a lot of carpenter's tools. The hay and press were insured to the amount of some [illegible], but there will be a clear loss of some $2,000 or $3,000, which falls heavily upon this honest, hard-working firm. If there sympathy will do any good, our community extends it feelingly. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, as a double explosion was heard just before the flames broke forth. The wind was high.

Speech by Secretary Chase.

At the flag raising at the Ohio and Massachusetts Agency, Secretary Chase was called on for a speech. On appearing he was received with tremendous applause and every sentence interrupted by the same demonstration. As Secretary Chase's first public speech since the campaign began, it is of special significance. The following is a *verbatim* report:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Massachusetts and Ohio having each, in the building near which we now stand, an agency for the care of her soldiers, you have joined in providing the flag which has just been unfurled. It symbolizes Union, freedom and territorial integrity. Inspired by these grand ideas, the soldiers of Ohio and Massachusetts march side by side to battle wherever throughout the land rebellion and treason are found in arms. The flag, too, proclaims the conviction of the vast majority of these soldiers and of their fellow-citizens at home, and that the inestimable benefits represented by these ideas can be most surely realized by ratifying at the ballot-box, in November, the nominations made at Baltimore in June. In my judgment this is most certain, and I rejoice in the belief that as soldiers of Massachusetts and Ohio are found side by side in the conflicts of the field so will the citizens of those States be found zealously vieing with each other in support of the same cause at the polls. How can I doubt the result in all the loyal States? A like zeal for Union and freedom will inspire like efforts; and these efforts in the large majority of them—may we not hope in all?—will insure the triumph of Union and freedom. With this triumph the last hope of the rebels will disappear, and under that flag will return peace with liberty, to bless the Republic undivided and indivisible. But this, fellow-citizens, is not an occasion for such speaking. Another engagement also requires my presence elsewhere at this time. I have come before you indeed, not so much to speak myself as to introduce another to whose voice you will gladly listen.

My friend Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts is here, worthy of his State, worthy of the unanimous nomination for re-election, which he has just received, worthy of the honor in which all the friends of the Union and freedom hold him. He will say a few words in behalf of Massachusetts. Permit me to introduce him.

HOSTETTER'S [illegible]

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

A HEALTHY STOMACH SECURES THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS AS A Protective and Curative Medicine.

Figures cannot lie. [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

[illegible]

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC.

[illegible]

CAUTION!

THE GOVERNMENT [illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & [illegible], PITTSBURGH, [illegible]

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

OUR CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

We are still daily filling large orders for our Campaign Documents.

"Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace."

"Gems of the Late Chicago Copperhead Convention."

The first embraces the Platforms of both parties, the letters of General McClellan, General Grant, General Sherman, Secretary Benjamin, and Senator Douglas, and many other documents of vital interest.

The last named is undoubtedly the most popular and effective document of the campaign. Nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold since the adjournment of the Convention, and the demand is unabated.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let the Union men circulate them everywhere, especially

Among Our Boys in the Army.

THE NEWS.

The military situation has become intensely thrilling. The quiet in Grant's lines is suddenly broken, not by the promise or inception of a movement, but by the first step already realized of a stroke which has carried the Stars and Stripes to within four miles of the rebel capital. The victories of Sheridan in the Shenandoah have prepared the way for the movement on the James, and already the second, falling sudden as a thunderbolt on the first, must have caused panic dire in the chief nest of the rebellion. Quietly and steadily Gen. Grant's army has been reinforced and gaps in its regiments and brigades filled, until it was as strong in numbers as recent events have made it strong in enthusiasm.

Under the mask of General Butler's digging operations on the north bank of the James river, a quiet transfer of our forces has been going on from the south banks, and suddenly out of the cloud of mystery Birney and [illegible], under the supervision of Grant himself, spring to the work of assault, penetrate the rebel entrenchments at two points, capture cannon, prisoners and positions, leave Fort Darling, a useless piece of military lumber, far in the rear, and at last accounts up to present writing, (1 a. m.) General Grant officially states that he left Birney's Corps at the intersection of the Newmarket and Richmond roads, which, (according to Hughes' new military map of Richmond, Petersburg and the Rebel Defenses, drawn for the War Department,) is within four miles of Richmond.

But it will be best, at this juncture of affairs, tempting as it may be to the most demonstrative manifestations of joy, to wait the events of the next few days. There is an old rule of forecasting events, never better applied than in war times;

"Don't ever prophesy unless ye know."

We feel like witholding advice that cannot reach Grant and help him out in his present operations, and only prognostications, however sagacious as to what is really taking place, may be left stranded high and dry by the shifting channel in the current of events. It is certain that troops under our flag have now actually penetrated to where our guns can be heard at the Rebel War Department, and where they can themselves almost catch the din and bustle in the crowded streets, the pulsation of the frightened heart of the rebellion. Whether this advance guard will actually enter Richmond within a few days, whether this is all only a brilliant feint, and a diversion which shall bring on the crash surer but less suddenly, all must be awaited to be fully known. Meanwhile the situation is full of brilliant promise, and the war cloud, whose face towards us is lighted with the glow of past and prospective victories, is distinguished with horrors in the side that shrouds the guilty authors of the rebellion and the [illegible]. All is dread and gloom and terror at Richmond. Let loyal men be patient, hopeful, fill up the ranks and the draft, encourage patriotism, keep out of doubtful political strife, and quietly prepare for a celebration one of these days.

Reinforcements are constantly being sent to General Sheridan.

Admiral Farragut will, it is said, soon engage in very important naval operations. Everything looks like negotiating for a speedy peace by finishing up the war.

We give a variety of interesting and important news from the South by rebel channels.

Our advices from Missouri state that Gen. Ewing has evacuated Pilot Knob and is falling back. Extensive military preparations are making to meet and beat back the rebels. Price has retired before Rousseau at Paducah, though it is not unlikely he will be heard from again, before his raid is over. Meanwhile Gen. Sherman is proof against all the rebels can do to harm his communications.

It may not be generally known that the letters to our soldiers in Southern prisons can be obtained by their wives, on presentation of the latter of proper vouchers, to the Department at Washington.

Mr. Craig, of the New York Associated Press, promised the public to send no more "oblations" to McClellanism in the form of dispatches puffing McClellan gatherings. We do our best to save Mr. Craig's reputation for veracity by leaving out of our columns the laborious blow for the Burlington (N. J.) Little Mackerel ovation of yesterday. Mr. Craig, don't do it any more.

Some important naval changes are announced. Admiral Farragut will be immediately transferred from the command of the Western Gulf to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and that Admiral Lee will take command of the fleet in Mobile bay.

Since Sheridan went into the Shenandoah valley, the rebel papers had much to say jeeringly about the "Early bird catching the worm." They are not so cheerful now that they discover how speedily the Early bird caught his "Phil."

Gold closed at 1.90¾ last night, with a general uneasiness in the market.

The Peace movement still continue to fill the news channel. We give elsewhere a variety of intelligence pro and con, and in support of this belief that a decided copperhead favor is to be found in much of this talk. The Little Mackerels would [illegible] and to have the world believe that the White House is closely besieged by [illegible] robed peace messengers, to shut out whom Mr. Lincoln, sits with closed blinds and locked doors. There may be, and doubtless is, uneasiness in rebel ranks. Nowhere is it more likely than in Georgia; but no definite shape has probably been taken, or if so, it has not reached our authorities. But the cracks are certainly opening in the rebel [illegible].

We learn that excursion tickets will be issued to persons attending the Union Mass Meeting at Springfield, on the 5th of October, by the Great Western Railroad at one fare, and in returning, paying the whole fare one way. It is expected that similar arrangements will be effected with the managers of other railroads. No pains will be spared to make the monster gathering of the [illegible].

Jeff. Davis is in Georgia. When the [illegible] knocked at Jones' front door, it was found that Jones had gone out of town the day before. We wager that Jeff. carried nothing more than hand baggage in his trip out of Richmond.

We publish on the third page Gov. [illegible]'s great speech, delivered in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, before the largest audience that has assembled in that city for [illegible]. We are sure that no reader who commences its perusal will lay down the paper until he has finished it.

Hon. Wm. H. Stone, Governor of [illegible], has accepted an invitation to speak at the [illegible] meeting at Springfield, October 5th.

Does McClellan stand upon the Chicago platform, or does he not?